The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 264.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, May 4, 1872.

To Advertisers.

As the pressure upon the columns of THE TRIBUNE's Sunday edition is very great, it is requested that advertisements be handed in at an early hour to-day, in order to secure their insertion and proper classification in to-morrow's issue.

THE LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

We refer the reader to the letter of the editor of this paper, written from Cincinnati, in which he describes the final action of the Convention, and the effect of the nominations.

The result of the Cincinnati Convention, its candidates, and its platform, is known to all parts of the country. It is true that the nomination of Horace Greeley for President will be a surprise to the great majority of the people, but a surprise more from the fact that such a selection had not been anticipated, rather than from any question of his fitness, his ability, his patriotism, or his availability. The Convention was true to its purpose from the first to the last. It was Republican in its origin, Republican in its membership, Republican in its declaration of principles, and Republican in its candidates, and yet so National in all things that it offers a common ground upon which all lovers of true Government can unite.

The Convention was a revolt by Republicans against the evil of centralization which at this time overshadows the Union and threatens the annihilation of every local Government in the land.

It was a Republican revolt against the use of the Civil Service to perpetuate corruption, nepotism and incompetency in the public service, and to transfer all political power from the people to those holding office.

It was a Republican declaration that our present system of taxation is not a doctrine of the Republican party, and that in the choice of Representatives in Congress every Republican voter is free to vote for such candidates as best agree with him on the important question of Taxation and Revenue Reform.

It was a demand by Republicans, in the most emphatic manner, for the immediate establishment of political equality before the law for all American citizens.

It was a delaration by Republicans that the war has closed, and that the Government in all its departments should lay aside the sword, and be conducted as a peace establishment.

Horace Greeley is known to all the land. His personal integrity is unquestionable. He has won his distinction before the people by a life of industry, toil, and ability. The Presidency can hardly add anything to his fame. But, in a movement by the people for Reform, there is no person to whom the task can be more fittingly or confidently committed than to him. That he will root out corruption in every branch of the Government no one doubts; fraud will not approach him, nor will he tolerate incompetency or dishonesty for the sake of friends or party.

He has been from the close of the war the unfaltering advocate of Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage. He has been the friend of the colored race, rendering them more aid perhaps than any other man in obtaining their political freedom. He has been in like manner and on all occasions the friend of the suffering and the oppressed of whatever race, and the millions of foreign-born citizens in the Union will attest the many years he has devoted to their welfare and their protection.

In the matter of Protection, Horace Greeley has been among the foremost champions of that system of taxation. We differ from him wholly on that subject. He has been nominated on a platform substantially suggested by himself, which declares that the matter of revenue is purely a Congressional question, to be decided by the people, through their Representatives, free of Executive interference, and that the decision of the majority of the people shall be the law of the land. The foremost leaders of Revenue Reform in the country ask no more than this, and they will accept the popular decision as the only binding one that can be made.

Horace Greeley is presented to the American people as a candidate for President, who, if elected, will execute needed reforms, and put an end to existing abuses. He enters the field, not as a candidate [illegible] of politicians, but as their persistent foe. His election will be a new era in National politics. To his support will rally every man, of whatever party, who really wants reform. He will carry, with one or two exceptions, all the Southern and Southwestern States. He will carry Pennsylvania and New York, and three at least of the New England States. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, his nomination will be accepted as a sign of deliverance, and around him will gather a host that will unite their efforts with those of their countrymen in other States to restore the Government to its wonted constitutional powers and duties.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, provisions being quiet and weak, while the leading breadstuffs were excited and higher. Mess pork declined 15c per brl, closing at $12.55a12.60 cash, or seller the month, and $12.75a12.80 seller June. Lard was a shade easier, closing at $8.60a8.65 cash, and $8.85 seller June. Meats were dull and quoted easier, at 4 3-8a4 1-2c for shoulders, 6 5-8a6 3-4c for short ribs, and 7 1-4c for short clear. Highwines were more active, and 1-2c lower, at 83c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and lower, at 8 1-2 a9c for corn, by sail, to Buffalo. Flour was stronger, at $6.50a8.00 for good to choice spring extras. Wheat advanced 3c per bu, closing at $1.40a1.40 1-4 cash, and $1.42a1.42 1-4 seller June. Corn was active and 1-4a3 8c higher, closing at 43 3-4c cash, and 44 7-8a45c seller June. Oats were 1-2c higher, closing at 36 1-8c cash, and 37 5-8a37 3-4c seller June. Rye was more active and stronger, at 78a80c for No. 2. Barley was easier, at 56a56 1-2c for No. 2, and 54 1-2c seller the month. The hog market was again dull and lower, prices shading off 10a15c, or to $3.90a4 20 for common to choice. Cattle were dull and neglected at the reduction noted yesterday. Sheep were quiet and unchanged.

NEW JERSEY.

Serious Difficulty Between New Jersey and Delaware Fishermen.

TRENTON, May 3.—A serious difficulty has occurred between the New Jersey and Delaware fishermen. A tug with armed men arrested eleven Jerseymen, Thursday, near the Jersey shore at Penn's Grove, and took them to Wilmington, Del., opposite, and fined them $25 each for fishing and invading their rights. The Jerseymen have telegraphed to Governor Parker, who summoned the Attorney General to meet him here to-night to arrange some plan to protect the fishermen of this State. Serious fights are expected at Pennsville and other fishing points, unless the authorities of the two States settle the matter by prompt interference.

MISSOURI.

The Cass County Trouble—A Card from the Mayor of Holden.

HOLDEN, May 2.—A meeting was held at Harrisonville, Mo., yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted declaring everything quiet.

News arrived to-night that the bondsmen of Judge Forsyth Eben have been ordered to leave their homes on pain of death.

The Mayor of Holden publishes a card, to-day, denying that citizens of this place ever demanded military protection of the Governor, and declaring the citizens of Holden able to protect themselves.

The Mississippi River to be Bridged at Clinton, Ia.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 3.—The books of subscription to the capital stock of the Union Bridge Company were opened at Clinton, Iowa, yesterday and the entire capital of $1,300,000 was taken. Hon James F. Joy, of Detroit; J. W. Brooks, E. A. Burnham, H. Hunnewell, and Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, Mass., subscribed for three-fourths, and the remaining fourth was taken by parties in Chicago and Iowa. Plans and specifications are in course of preparation, and the bridge is to be built at once. It will be constructed of iron, and similar to the bridge at Quincy and Dubuque.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Lowest barometer over Lake Ontario will probably move over New England. Brisk and probably high northwesterly winds for the lower Lakes to-night. Clear weather will prevail very generally from the lakes to the Gulf and south and middle Atlantic coasts on Saturday, and extend over New England during the day. The pressure will diminish over the Northwest, with easterly and westerly winds, and extend over the upper Lake region and the Ohio Valley. Cautionary signals are ordered for Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

POLITICAL.

Result of the Deliberations of the Liberal Republican National Convention.

Horace Greeley Nominated for the Presidentcy on the Sixth Ballot.

B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, the Candidate for Vice President.

The Nominations and Platform Enthusiastically Received by the Convention.

Speech of Senator Schurz at the Close of the Proceedings.

Address and Resolutions of the Irish-American Reform League.

How the Ticket Is Received Throughout the Country.

CINCINNATI.

The Liberal Ticket.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The nomination of Mr. Greeley was accomplished by the people against the judgment and strenuous efforts of politicians, using the latter word in its larger and higher sense. The Gratz Brown performance has given the whole affair the appearance of a put-up-job, but it was merely a lucky guess. The Blairs and Browns do not like Schurz. To defeat a candidate who was likely to be on confidential terms with Schurz, as either Adams or Trumbull would have been, was the thing nearest to their hearts, and for this purpose Brown made his appearance here. His speech in the Convention fell like dish-water on the whole assemblage, and, being followed by the transfer of the Missouri votes to Trumbull, instead of Greeley, showed that he had no influence in his own delegation. The changes from Brown to Greeley were few and far between, and in a short time the Convention only remembered that Brown had been a candidate once and was so no longer. But the personal popularity of Greeley was more than a match for the intellectual strength of Trumbull and the moral gravity of Adams. He was stealing votes from both of them all the time. When the Illinois delegation at last perceived that the heart of the Convention was carrying away the head, and retired for consultation, the surprising fact was developed that fifteen of their own number preferred Greeley to any candidate not from their own State.

The supporters of Adams, while entertaining the most cordial feeling for the friends of Trumbull, think that if the latter had come over to Adams' corner the result would have been different. I do not think so. If the Illinois vote could have been cast solid for Adams at an earlier stage, the result might have been different; but there was no time when Adams could have got more than the twenty-seven votes which were finally cast for him. The contingency of having to divide between Adams and Greeley had never been considered, and, therefore, no time had been allowed to press against or compare views. The vote of the State being thus divided, its weight was lost for any purpose of influencing other votes. Then gush and hurrah swept everything down, and, almost before a vote of Illinois had been recorded by the Secretary, the despatches came rushing to the telegraph instruments that Greeley was nominated. For a moment, wiser heads in the Convention were stunned, though everybody tried to look perfectly contented. Of all the things that could possibly happen, this was the one thing which everybody supposed could not happen. Not even the Greeley men themselves thought it could happen. The only able politician who seemed to be really for Greeley was Waldo Hutchins, of New York, and even his sincerity was questioned by Greeley's back-bone friends as long as the Davis movement was regarded as still alive. It follows from all this that the Gratz Brown and Frank Blair device was only a clever conception that something might be done to kill Carl Schurz, the presiding genius of this Convention, and one of the greatest men of this country. After Greeley's nomination, the politicians, for the most part, either left the Convention to bathe their heads or sat still as idle and indifferent spectators. It was freely charged and believed that the nomination of Greeley was a put-up job of Brown's, and so delighted were the innocents at the success of the supposed scheme, that they hastened to ratify it. After the Convention adjourned, the streets were filled with a Babel of the most sorely-puzzled individuals that the world has ever seen. Every variety of opinion was expressed, from the man who believed that Greeley would get every Electoral vote in the Union to one who maintained that he would not carry a single county in a single State. Judging from his strength in this Mass Convention, where he had, as I believe, only one able politician working for him, and this one not specially active, I infer that Greeley will be a popular candidate. I believe that the German hostility to him, which is based upon his advocacy of anti-liquor laws, will be modified by the decisive expression of the platform on the subject of personal liberty, and by the fact that neither President nor Congress has anything to do with the subject of liquor laws or Sunday observance. The Revenue Reformers think that, although Greeley is the most obnoxious individual in the country to their views, the net results of the Convention must be to push forward their cause, since the High-Tariff element is bound up in the Philadelphia Convention, and must either antagonize Mr. Greeley or go to pieces. One of the most prominent of these gentlemen, Mr. Atkinson, of Massachusetts, is still further comforted by the thought that Greeley has always been a hard-money man, and will co-operate with the platform in bringing about a speedy resumption of specie payments. The worst thing that can be said of Mr. Greeley is, that he generally has a few worthless dead-beats hanging around him, preying on his cash and his good nature, impairing his reputation among those whose good opinion he ought to possess. These creatures he must shake off forthwith, or there will be trouble before the campaign ends. As regards the influence Fenton is likely to have over him, it is the opinion of the best informed that the New York Senator has not established any claims to Greeley's gratitude by his presence in Cincinnati, and that the latter will know it when his friends get home. For the rest, it cannot be alleged that Mr. Greeley [illegible]; nor will people believe that he is not honest, however loudly the cry of the Tammany Republicans may be bawled in their ears. The opinion of the best judges this evening is, that the ticket will sweep the country.

H. W.

THE CONVENTION.

THE CONVENTION HALL CROWDED.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—It being known that to-day would be the great decisive field-day in the Convention the galleries were packed, with every inside spot to which access could be gained, by spectators, among whom were a larger proportion of ladies than at any previous session. The seats of the delegates were also much more than usually full at the hour of meeting. Lookers on employed the interval between their arrival and the commencement of business in surveying the notabilities on the floor, many of whom became the centre of optics aided by opera glasses.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At precisely 10 o'clock, Mr. SCHURZ, whose appearance on the platform was greeted with some demonstrations of applause, called the Convention to order.

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT SCHURZ.

The President desired to make a statement to the Convention. He said, "My attention has been called to the fact that a morning newspaper of this city has published a despatch alleged to have been sent by me to one of the candidates before this Convention. I desire to say that that statement is utterly untrue. [Cheers.] I deem it incumbent on me, in the official position I here occupy, to act with the utmost impartiality, and not to take any part in the contest between the candidates for nomination, but to use whatever I can exercise for the sole object of promoting the harmonious action of this Convention. [Cheers.] It has also been stated that this despatch accounted for the anxiety of the Chair to prevent the combination of candidates last night. I desire to say that every statement which proceeded from the Chair last night was made at the express wish of the Committee on Resolutions. [Applause.]

MODE OF BALLOTING.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. GILMORE, that when this Convention reached the point of ballot for President and Vice President of the United States no formal nominations shall be made, but the Secretary should at once proceed to call the States for their votes.

MR. DEXTER SPEAKS.

Mr. DEXTER of Illinois: I desire to say a word in favor of the resolutions. Our own delegation, together with many others, feel as though our patience has been trespassed upon enough. We find no fault with anybody. We appreciate the difficulties that have lain in the path of proceeding here; but now the time has come for business, and we earnestly desire it may come to it, and I hope the delegates present will refrain from all speeches relating to candidates, which are hardly anything but fulsome eulogies, which will not change the opinion of any man, and have no relation to the business we have to transact. Let us have done with it. [Cheers.]

The resolution was carried.

The PRESIDENT then said: "I desire to announce to the Convention that the Committee on Resolutions are now ready to report." [Loud cheers.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

HORACE WHITE, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform, advanced to the front, and handing the President the report, said the Committee had requested that the presiding officer should read the preamble and resolutions to the Convention.

The PRESIDENT. The voice of the Chairman of the Committee being weak, he has requested me to read the resolutions, and has requested me also to state that they were adopted by a unanimous vote.

A delegate hoped that before the President proceeded to the reading of the resolutions, delegates be requested to take their seats.

The PRESIDENT. I am requested to state that the report was unanimously adopted. [Tremendous applause.]

The President then read in a clear and emphatic manner, and with a sufficiency and roundness of voice to reach every part of the immense hall, the following platform of the Liberal Republican Convention:

PREAMBLE.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of a wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if laws had binding force only for those who are governed and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government and the liberties of the citizens. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility to the detriment of the public interest. He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of partisan and political influence and interfered with technical arrogance in the political affairs of the States and municipalities. He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office. The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses. To the end of maintaining partisan ascendency, they have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reform, that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs. Thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people, they have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage. They have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts, talent, and patriotism of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is indispensable for a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to move a patriotic and hopeful national feeling. They have degraded themselves and the name of their party as justly entitled to the confidence of the nation by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen. They have sought to silence the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline. They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends, by unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country. Believing that an organization thus led and controlled cannot longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the law, the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self government, and for the nation to return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and a reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of a Republican Government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again the post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered,—the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of Protection and Free Trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional Districts, and the discussion of Congress thereon, wholly free of executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest Government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendships of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms; regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

HORACE WHITE,
(Signed) Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.
G. P. THURSTON, Secretary.

HOW THE RESOLUTIONS WERE RECEIVED.

During the reading various outbursts of applause took place. The expressions regarding equality before the law, and the acceptability of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the National Constitution, were received with vociferous favor by the delegations from the North, interspersed with occasional hand-clappings among delegations from the South. The resolution on the tariff question, remitting the whole issue to the people in the Congressional Districts, was greeted with universal and simultaneous enthusiasm. A tempest of feeling, for some minutes or more, raged in all directions. As if by predetermined concert of action delegates all over the house, numbering at least half the whole number, sprang excitedly to their feet, and for a few moments the roar of voices was as if Boreas himself was emptying his lungs. Various individuals mounted chairs, and hats, canes, overcoats, and everything handy were caught up and swung aloft in token of qualified and vehement approbation.

A delegate moved that this second Declaration of Independence be adopted by acclamation. [Loud cheers.]

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The PRESIDENT. It has been moved and seconded that the platform be accepted by this Convention.

Carried by one tremendous aye, which sounded like a single utterance. Here was a repetition of the scene that took place on reading the tariff resolution. All opposed were requested to say "No," and no negative responding, the absence of no was loudly cheered.

The CHAIR said it announced with pride that the resolutions had been adopted by a unanimous and tremendous acclamation.

CANDIDATES.

The President announced amid great excitement and deafening applause that States would now be called and each State was requested to name a candidate for President of the United States.

The District of Columbia was called.

JUDGE CASEY, of Pennsylvania, rose to a privileged question.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair is aware that it is not in accordance with the rules of this body, but desires the Convention to listen to the motion of the delegate from Pennsylvania.

Judge CASEY said: It has been the rule of Republican Conventions since 1856, to admit delegates from Territories and States to vote on all questions, and on all nominations. This, being a Liberal Republican Convention, should concede to delegates such privileges.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair would feel authorized to submit this to a vote, but objection being made, the roll-call must be proceeded with:

FIRST BALLOT.

The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Adams	203	Brown	95
Trumbull	108	Curtin	62
Davis	92½	Chase	2½
Greeley	147	Sumner	1

VOTE IN DETAIL.

States.	Greeley	Adams	Trumbull	Davis	Brown
Alabama	7	..	3	2	6
Arkansas	..	1	1	..	10
California	..	..	..	6	..
Connecticut	..	12	..	..	..
Delaware	..	6	..	..	..
Florida	..	6	..	..	..
Georgia	4	3	2	2	12
Illinois	..	..	21	21	..
Indiana	..	8	14	6	..
Iowa	7	..	8	2	4
Kansas	..	..	10	..	..
Kentucky	2	18	..	..	6
Louisiana	2	4	8	..	..
Maine	..	14	..	..	..
Maryland	..	2	1	13	..
Massachusetts	..	22	4	..	..
Michigan	4	18	..	..	..
Minnesota	..	..	5	[illegible]	..
Mississippi	6	4	4	2	..
Missouri	..	..	..	..	30
Nebraska	2	..	3	..	1
Nevada	..	..	..	..	6
New Hampshire	8	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	5	5	..	..	7
New York	66	3	..	..	..
North Carolina	5	..	..	12	..
Ohio	..	44	..	..	..
Oregon	..	..	..	..	6
Pennsylvania*	..	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	..	8	..	..	..
South Carolina	..	..	2	12	..
Tennessee	..	11	6	1	4
Texas	14	2	..	..	..
Vermont	[illegible]	1	..	..	..
Virginia	5	..	6	5	..
West Virginia	2	5	..	3	..
Wisconsin	1	..	5	4	..
Total	147	203	108	92½	95

*Curtin, 56.

ENTER GRATZ BROWN.

Governor B. GRATZ BROWN here appeared on the platform.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman recognized by the Chair is a member of this Convention, and desires to make a personal explanation. As the gentleman has been voted for by a large number of delegates as a candidate for the Presidency, the Chairman submits to the Convention whether or not leave should be granted him by unanimous consent. [Cries of "Leave! leave!"]

The CHAIR. It is Governor Brown, of Missouri.

MR. BROWN WITHDRAWS.

Hon. GRATZ BROWN then ascended the rostrum, and was received with loud cheers. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Although a delegate to this Convention, it has not been possible for me to meet with you until to-day, as I have been detained at home by official business; and now when I come in for the first time, I find myself in an embarrassing condition. Some of my good friends from my own State, and many from other States have done me the honor to cast their votes for me for the highest office in the gift of this nation. Now I do not disguise from myself that this is worthy the pride and ambition of any man on the broad face of the globe, but also recognise the fact that it requires ability, culture, experience, age, and many qualities which my modesty forbids me to believe, and which my judgment convinces me I do not possess. I therefore [illegible] to you, gentlemen, my thanks for the compliment which you have given me, desire to say in brief that I came to this Convention with no personal end; that I am animated sincerely and solely by the desire of victory in the great contest [cheers] and that I want the man nominated who will receive the largest Republican vote in the nation, in opposition to the regular Grant organization, and that in my judgment that man is Horace Greeley.

CHEERS AND HISSES.

This concluding declaration was scarcely ended before numerous delegates broke forth into uproarious plaudits, but as these dwindled toward silence a well-defined, concerted hiss crept through the building. As it began to make itself heard and re[illegible], the applause again took up its role, and drowned out the opposing utterance. This cadence dropping in force and loudness, the hisses, which had not ceased, notwithstanding the tumult again struck on the ears, and gave a new impulse to the noisy, demonstrative favoritism. The struggle continued for a space of nearly two minutes, when some delegate called for three cheers for Greeley, which were given with open mouthed vehemence, and brought the contest of approbation and disapprobation to a close. The effect of the speech was immediately seen in the following changes: The delegate from Missouri desired to change the vote of his State, thirty solid votes, for Brown, to be given to Greeley. [Loud cheers.]

Objection was made by a delegate to changing votes at this juncture.

The PRESIDENT said that it was in order when the result of the vote had not been announced.

Several delegates here arose, whereupon the President declared an explanation out of order.

New Jersey desired to change her vote.

A delegate requested that the vote as recorded be announced, amid considerable confusion, and shouts of "no! no!" etc.

The PRESIDENT at length made himself heard, and remarked that he did not feel himself competent to stop to change votes, but suggested that, for the sake of harmony and order, that it would be best to have the vote announced as it now stood, and then proceed to the second ballot, which suggestion was received with cheers. The result was then read as above.

The CHAIR. No candidate having received a majority of all the votes, there has been no nomination.

A Delegate. Is that the vote before or after the changes?

The PRESIDENT. It is after the changes.

The Delegate from Missouri asked leave for the delegation to withdraw for consultation.

The Missouri delegation having withdrawn from the Convention, the President relinquished the chair to Hon. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. CASEY:

"That in accordance with Republican precedents, delegates for Territories as well as the District of Columbia, be allowed to vote on all questions of nomination before this Convention."

A Delegate moved to lay it on the table, and several Delegates rose to speak, but the President declared that the question was not debatable.

On being put to the Convention, it was carried with great applause.

Colonel McCLURE, of Pennsylvania, announced that the name of A. J. Curtin as candidate for the Presidency was withdrawn. [Cheers.]

Desultory proceedings here took place and Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania more especially, formed animated standing groups among the mass of delegates discussing and conferring as to the candidate for whom their votes should be cast in the forthcoming ballot or ballots. All the aisles were filled with standing and excited delegates and the informal discussion lasted nearly half an hour.

During this official pause Susan B. Anthony, who sat upon the rostrum, came to the front to confer with the temporary Chairman. Her appearance was the signal for some cheering and hissing.

CASSIUS M. CLAY moved to reconsider the vote excluding the Territories from participating in votes for candidates.

Mr. GOODRICH, of Minnesota, moved that hereafter in casting votes on the call roll that after the vote should be completed and the result announced of any portion, if the delegates desired to change their votes, it shall involve the recalling of the roll anew. He desired that no march be stolen on delegations. Honest men also desired to be true to their preferences.

The voice of the speaker was drowned in cries of "sit down."

SECOND BALLOT.

The call of the second roll now commenced, and the change of Alabama to a solid vote for Greeley read. [Loud applause.] A similarly prolonged cheer was given at the change of Arkansas in favor of Greeley.

The President announced the result of the second ballot as follows:

Whole No. of votes	714	Davis	75
Necessary to a choice	358	Greeley	241
Adams	243	Brown	1
Trumbull	148	Chase	5

FORMAL VOTE.

States.	Greeley	Adams	Davis	Trumbull
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania†	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	243	[illegible]	148

*Brown, 2. †Chase, 1.

California changed her 6 votes for Davis to Greeley, which left Greeley 245, and Davis 69. Whole vote, 714. Necessary to a choice, 358.

No choice being effected, the PRESIDENT directed the Secretary to proceed.

THE THIRD BALLOT.

Result of the third ballot:

Adams	264	Greeley	258
Trumbull	156	Brown	2
Davis	44		

States.	Adams	Greeley	Trumbull	Davis
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	21
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	264	258	146	44

*Brown, 2.

Necessary to a choice.....358

No candidate having received a sufficient number of votes, the Secretary was directed to proceed with the fourth ballot as follows. The announcement of Illinois constancy—21 for David Davis, and 21 for Lyman Trumbull—was received with mingled cheers and marks of derision. Maryland's vote of 12 for Adams, transferring her choice from Davis, was received with cheers. Michigan's entire vote, as given for Adams, called forth another hearty cheer. Mississippi's division of votes, with several votes for Adams, was received with cheers. Missouri's giving 16 votes to Greeley called forth cheers. New York, whose large vote was always listened to with interest, detached four votes from Greeley to Adams, calling forth a hearty cheer from the friends of Adams. Virginia giving 16 votes on this ballot to Trumbull seemed a surprise to the friends of Trumbull. The last State called on the roll, Wisconsin, cast its solid vote, 20, for Adams. [Loudly cheered.]

The result of the fourth ballot was:

Adams (cheers)	279	Greeley (cheers)	251
Trumbull	141	Brown	2
Davis	41		

VOTE IN DETAIL.

States.	Adams	Greeley	Trumbull	Davis
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	21
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	279	251	141	41

*Brown, 2.

Necessary to a choice.....358

FIFTH BALLOT.

The President announced, as no candidate received a majority of votes, the Secretary would proceed with fifth ballot, which resulted as follows:

Adams	309	Greeley	258
Trumbull	[illegible]	Brown	2
Davis	[illegible]	Chase	24

Adams gained 6 in Delaware, 4 in Indiana, 10 in Kansas, 10 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Missouri, 5 in North Carolina, 3 in Vermont, 4 in West Virginia. Greeley gained 3 in Indiana, 4 in Louisiana, 2 in Missouri, 2 in North Carolina, 1 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Wisconsin. Trumbull got a few scattering gains and losses. South Carolina gave Chase 11, Virginia gave him 9.

The announcement of Adams' vote was received with great cheers.

VOTE IN DETAIL.

States.	Adams	Greeley	Trumbull	Davis
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	21
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
‡South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
§Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	309	258	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Brown, 2. †Chase, 2. ‡Chase, 11. §Chase, 9.

Necessary to a choice, 358.

A delegate moved that a recess of twenty minutes be taken. [Loud cries of "No! No!" and great confusion.]

A delegate moved that the Convention should not adjourn till the nomination of President and Vice President was completed. [Cheers.]

The PRESIDENT, *sotto voce*, asked the delegate, who was close to the rostrum, to withdraw that motion, inasmuch as the Convention would be likely to do so anyhow.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Amid much excitement and confusion the Secretary again began to call the call of the States for the sixth ballot. As the call proceeded, and one State after another increased her votes for Greeley, wild cheering interrupted the proceedings. When the vote of Indiana, 19 for Greeley, was announced, the cheers were overwhelming, the delegation from that State and many others rising to their feet and swinging their hats with the greatest enthusiasm. When the call of States was finished it was announced that the Illinois delegation was absent, not having cast their vote. Without Illinois the vote stood:

Greeley	318	Adams	[illegible]

The Chairman of the Missouri delegation announced the change of two votes from Trumbull to Adams.

The Illinois delegation, on reappearing, cast 27 votes for Adams, which was received with tumultuous cheers, and the swinging of hats that the previous votes for Greeley had received.

After order had been restored, Illinois added 14 votes for Greeley and one for Trumbull. Words are inadequate to describe the scene of confusion here occurring. All order ceased. The President hammered with his gavel on the desk without avail, the general intermingling of delegations creating what may be called an intermixed conglomeration or confusion. Men gathered in groups gesticulating violently and vociferating their shouts in the loudest demonstrative tones. Occasional cheers interrupted the order. The Chairman's mallet kept going at intervals unavailingly. A storm of hisses finally brought the Convention into comparative quiet,—whereupon several delegates simultaneously attempted to address the Chair at once. Another relapse into temporary confusion, the Chairmen of delegations having to force their way to the front in order to secure recognition from the Chair, and to be heard by the Secretary in announcing the changes of votes. Pennsylvania finally cast [illegible] votes for Davis and 50 for Greeley, which secured the nomination to Greeley. Then

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Blaney Council No. 4, R. & S. M.—Stated assembly this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Business and work on the three degrees. Visitors fraternally invited. By order of J. J. FRENCH, T. I. G. M.

UNITY CHURCH.

The adjourned annual meeting of Unity Church Society will be held at the office of Messrs. Fox & Howard, Central Union Block, Monday, May 6, at 2 o'clock p. m. GEO. E. ADAMS, Secretary.

Notice Journeymen Lathers.

A meeting will be held at Williams' Hall, Canal and Taylor-sts., next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, May 8. All lathers in favor of joining the ... Union are invited. COMMITTEE LATHERS' UNION.

HATS.

BREWSTER, HATTER,

OPPOSITE

Sherman House, No. 38 W. Madison-st.,

Has, in addition to the variety of Head Dress for gentlemen's wear, usually found in well appointed Hat Establishments, the following

SPECIALTIES:

The Dunlap Silk Hat,

ENGLISH HATS,

Both Silk and Felt, of the most celebrated London manufacturers.

ENGLISH SILK UMBRELLAS

Including those of "MARTIN," the celebrated London manufacturer.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CAPS.

All of the above the manufacture and importation of

DUNLAP & CO.,

The celebrated Fifth-av. Hatters.

MORRIS, 272 WEST MADISON-ST.,

DRESS AND BUSINESS

HATS & CAPS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF CHILDREN'S GOODS. TASTY STYLES AND LOW PRICES.

GREELEY HATS

Just Received.

BISHOP & BARNES,

Fashionable Hatters,

160 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Capital - - $500,000.00

FAVORABLY LOCATED

Cor. Market & Washington-sts.

A General Banking Business transacted. Accounts solicited.

JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Pres't.
S. A. KENT, Vice President.
ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

JULIAN S. RUMSEY, B. P. HUTCHINSON, S. A. KENT, EDSON KEITH, MURRY NELSON, CHAS. B. POPE, C. F. CULVER, HENRY BOTSFORD, N. E. PLATT, J. H. DWIGHT, B. F. MURPHY.

REPUBLIC INS. CERTIFICATES. MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CLAIMS.

Purchased by HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st., Basement First National Bank Building.

Cook County Bonds.

For sale by HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st., Basement First National Bank Building.

TO LOAN.

$1,600 at 10 per cent on Chicago city real estate. Also money in larger sums. Funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

Elegant Residence Property on and adjacent to

Ashland-av.

The most desirable MANUFACTURING and DOCK PROPERTY in the city, having track connections with all the railroads entering the city. Also a great variety of business and residence property on and adjacent to BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWELFTH, and TWENTY-SECOND-STS. All on easy terms to parties desiring to improve.

S. J. WALKER,

No. 183 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE,

Two-story and basement marble-front house, 586 West Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., will be sold at a sacrifice, as owner wishes to realize.

W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

For Sale or Rent.

The splendid house 631 Michigan-av., corner Eighteenth-st. Call on C. CORYELL, 34 and 36 Randolph-st. Rent reasonable.

FOR SALE.

Frame house No. 119 Peoria-st., with good barn, lot 50 feet front, just north of Adams. This can be had at a bargain if taken soon. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

The second, third, and fourth floors of NEW MARBLE FRONT BUILDING,

NO. 136 STATE STREET

Three doors south of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 136 State-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

STONE! STONE! STONE!

TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned having opened a quarry of very superior Fire-Proof Building Stone, are now prepared to supply all dimensions at short notice and very low rates. Parties contemplating building are requested to call and examine this stone. Analysis and samples can be seen by applying to S. McKICHAN & CO., [illegible] Market-st.

FOR SALE.

Rogers' & Westenholm's Knives

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st. and 168 Wabash-av.

REMOVALS.

OTTO JEVNE & CO.,

Formerly JEVNE & ALMINI, 152 and 154 South Clark-st.,

REMOVED

TO

79 & 81 Dearborn-st.

Fresco Painters AND GLASS STAINERS.

Keep on hand fine specimens of

STAINED DIAMOND GLASS

FOR

Church Windows

Old friends please give us a call.

REMOVAL.

WM. H. PATTERSON,

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES,

GAS FIXTURES,

Gas and Steam Fitters' Stock,

Removed from 121 West Randolph-st. to permanent location

136 STATE-ST., near Madison.

Before the fire at 90 Washington-st.

E. L. COMLY, Superintendent Mechanical Department.

REMOVAL.

NORTH MISSOURI

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company.

H. S. TIFFANY & CO., Gen. Agents, Office, 45 South Canal-st., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

Herring's Safes

WILL BE FOUND AT

No. 46 State-st.,

On and after Monday, 29th inst.

HERRING & CO.,

46 State-st., and cor. of Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

REMOVED.

BROWN BROTHERS, Sidewalk and Vault Light Manufacturers, have removed to the northwest corner of Clinton and Jackson-sts., (West Division), where they would be pleased to see their friends and customers.

REMOVAL.

New York Life Ins. Co.

To BRYAN BLOCK,

Corner Lasalle and Monroe-sts.

CURRAN & PERKINS, Managers,
O. P. CURRAN, GEO. W. PERKINS.

C. R. FIELD & CO.

Have removed to 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block, near LaSalle-st.

REMOVAL.

HAIR & ODIORNE'S down town office is removed to Bryan Block, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts., Rooms No. 25 and 26.

S. S. Greeley, City and County Surveyor,

Removed to Room 21 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

LOUIS WUNDERLE, Merchant Tailor,

Has removed from No. 118 to No. 197 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

50,000

NOW IN USE.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue. Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

IRON AND STEEL.

ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.,

AGENTS FOR THE

UNION IRON COMP'Y

Buffalo, N. Y.,

(Formerly Wadsworth Iron Works),

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wrought Iron Beams and Girders, Channel, Tee and Angle Iron. Also, Union Pig Iron.

PIERSONS & CO.,

[ESTABLISHED 1790],

24 BROADWAY, 77 AND 79 NEW-ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Orders promptly filled from Stock for

ULSTER and BURDEN'S IRONS, SWEDES, NORWAY, LOWMOOR, AND BAGNALL'S IRONS.

Agents for the MANCHESTER STEEL WORKS.

Offer all descriptions from Stock of Spring, Toe Calk, Sleigh Shoe, and Plow Steels. Best Tool and Machinery Cast Steels.

INSURANCE.

Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner,

VERSUS

The New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the above cause, the undersigned Receivers will pay, on and after the first day of May next, a second dividend of twenty per cent on all claims which have been approved by the Court.

All persons having claims against said Company which have not been presented and approved, are notified to present the same to the undersigned for proof.

Boston, April 30, 1872.

GEORGE C. LORD,
ALPHEUS HARDY,
JAS. M. BEAL,
Receivers.

P. S.—Blank Forms of Drafts and Circulars have been sent by mail to all creditors. Any failing to receive them, please call on GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Eldridge-court.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS - - $10,000,000

ORGANIZED 1850.

This old and successful Company transacts the business of Life Insurance on all the usual plans, and at much lower rates than other mutual companies. It also presents to the public an entirely new plan, known as

DEPOSIT INSURANCE,

Which is far superior to any Tontine, or other plan, upon which payment of profits is deferred. The attention of the public is called to this plan, as containing features of unequalled excellence. Circulars can be obtained from the Company or any of its agents.

WM. H. WELLS, Agent, At Chicago, Illinois.

Merchants' Insurance Co.,
Cleveland Ins. Co. Cleveland,
Republic Ins. Co. Chicago.

Claims bought by

BUTLER & CO.,
167 West Madison-st.

OCCIDENTAL INS. CO.,

Of San Francisco, Cal. Parties having claims against this Company should consult the undersigned, who is authorized to act for said Company.

F. L. ROSS, Room 7, cor. State and Madison-sts.

Republic Insurance Certificates.

I will buy or sell the August or December certificates. E. D. STILES, 42 West Madison, Room 1.

GROCERIES.

Parties moving who desire to know where they can buy the best

FAMILY GROCERIES

AT THE

Lowest Prices,

Are invited to examine our

COMPLETE STOCKS

AT

Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., and 191 West Madison-st.

We call for orders and deliver goods in all parts of the city, Kenwood, and Hyde Park daily, and solicit FAMILY ACCOUNTS or CASH TRADE.

STANTON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

We have removed the store which we kept at Twenty-second-st. after the fire, for the better accommodation of our friends in the southern part of the city, to 384 Wabash-av., and have greatly extended our stock at the latter place, and at 334 West Madison-st., at both of which places we offer much the largest stock we have ever had for the spring trade.

With our manufacturing facilities, and through Mr. Giles, resident in Europe, and our New York house, we can offer very great inducements to persons in want of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, or Silver. We wish to thank our patrons for the liberal treatment [illegible] since the great calamity of Oct. 8 and 9.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

Main Store, No. 384 Wabash-av.
No. 334 West Madison-st.

(Incorporated November, 1860.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE:

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

NOTICE.

The Canal-st. line of Omnibuses commenced running May 1 from Burlington crossing, north on Canal-st. to Northwestern depot, over Kinzie-st. bridge to Clark-st., connecting with the ... cars, returning by same route. Buses run every three minutes. Fare five cents.

A. & P. RIGOR, Props.

C. H. JORDAN,

UNDERTAKER,

112 CLARK-ST.,

NEAR WASHINGTON.

For Escanaba and Green Bay.

The Upper-cabin steamer TRUESDELL will leave for Green Bay, touching at Escanaba and connecting with Peninsula Railroad for Marquette and other Lake Superior points, Saturday evening, May 4, at 7 o'clock. Office and docks foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

TO LEASE.

On long time, various lots on North Side, east of Clark-st., best locality on that side; southeast corner of Kinzie-st. and State-st., one acre, long time and easy terms.

Southeast corner of North Branch and Division-st., long time; 68 feet river front by 2nd on Division-st. Apply to the owner 169 Wabash-av., between 11 and 12.

OSAGE PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, &c.

Osage Hedge, best, 1,000 ... [illegible]

F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the style of Schaub & Strehl, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts will be settled by their successors, Miller, Schaub & Co.

CONRAD SCHAUB,
JACOB STREHL.

May 1, 1872.

Parker & Rockwell.

Investments and Loans on Real Estate. Offices—Room 1, No. 17 Devonshire-st., Boston. No. 204 Wabash-av., Chicago.

J. MASON PARKER, JOHN HOOK WELL.

MONEY TO LOAN.

W. B. LANGLEY,

Wholesale Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. No. 125 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

What Iowa Thinks and Says of Them.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, April 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The inclosed leader from the Moulton (Iowa) *Register* of April 26, shows the wonderful difference in the style of doing business in Chicago and St. Louis. I wish you would publish it in full, that the merchants in Chicago may know how fully their energy is appreciated in Iowa. While an extended business trip in this State, I have scarcely heard the name of St. Louis mentioned; while, in every city, town, and village, the magic word Chicago is constantly used, and its current market reports are the basis for all business done. To an Iowa man, Chicago means life, energy, enterprise, and success; St. Louis, a Rip Van Winkle in reality. A large cattle-dealer thus expressed it to me on the train last week: "If a St. Louis man should go to Chicago and realize business there is being done there this spring, it would frighten him to death." THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is eagerly looked for in every town, on the arrival of the daily mail train. E. G. O.

SLOTHFUL, SLEEPY, AND STINGY.
From the Des Moines Register.

Of course, the lesson St. Louis is once more mindful more than Chicago, with a much better location, with the people of the Northwest quite anxious to trade with her, she is so shiftless, short-sighted, and stingy as to refuse to buy a dollar with a cent. We have before and frequently pointed out what she has lost by her sleepiness and stinginess, what she is every day losing, and what she will continue to lose. Rural communities, without much money, but with trade worth a good deal to any city, on every side of St. Louis, extending their hands to her, and asking her to come and take their trade. Years ago, before the locomotive became the controlling power of commerce, St. Louis had the trade of Iowa simply because it couldn't go any place else than float down the river. Latterly, the city which has been built while St. Louis slept, and is now rebuilding itself while St. Louis continues to sleep, has diverted the commerce of Iowa, and to-day controls its trade. Talk to St. Louis men about this, send committees to St. Louis to ask them to co-operate in building of roads, and they will meet you with a regal hospitality, ride you out to Shaw's Garden in carriages, and to their iron mills by boat, pass a resolution through their Board of Trade, saying the railroad would be a good thing, and then tell you to go home and build it, and get the money at New York, Baltimore, Boston, or elsewhere, or anywhere but St. Louis.

Within a year or two, the energy of an Iowa man, and the capital of Eastern men, have builded a road from the centre of Minnesota down through the whole length of Iowa, to within eighteen miles of a St. Louis road. St. Louis didn't give a dime toward it, and extended it no help, but that same old resolution of words and no money which her Board of Trade keeps in perennial convenience. By this great artery, built by Eastern money and Iowa subscription, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of Iowa and Minnesota trade flowed into St. Louis, and St. Louis was happy, and told Chicago to Look Here! But their burly joy was short-lived. The Iowa trade came to them by the kindness of eighteen miles of Chicago road, the intervening space between the St. Louis Road and the North & South Iowa Road. Finally, when St. Louis was in its chuckling tickle, Chicago closed the leak, and, by closing it, turned the 300 miles of the new Iowa road to bearing their commerce in its interest. St. Louis whimpered, and talked of outrage, swindle, and other furious things. What was the secret of it? Simply this, that President Gilman, in building his road, had to go to Baltimore for his money, and St. Louis was mad because he would not run it in the interest of St. Louis for love. Such is St. Louis!

But the whimpers of St. Louis went on in such unceasing whine, and the St. Louis papers daily kept telling in such dolorous numbers what St. Louis had lost, that President Gilman, three weeks ago, went to St. Louis to see if they meant it, and if they had really come to appreciate the importance of regaining the trade the losses of which they so loudly moaned. His arrival was hailed with much ado, and the Board of Trade met him to ask what they should do to regain and save the trade they had lost. He told them all they had to do to get the advantage of his 300 miles of road was to take sufficient stock in his Company to enable him to build the remaining eighteen miles. He did not ask the help in gift. He proposed, if they would give him $100,000 in cash, that he would issue them $100,000 in stock!—a profitable business speculation. That we can do, says the city press; that we *will* do, says the Board of Trade,—and they went at it. In Chicago, after it had come to this, the $100,000 would have been raised in two hours. But St. Louis did not so. An influential Committee was appointed to take charge of the subscription papers, did take charge of it, and the first day, after hard work, got some eight thousand dollars!—which the papers of the city the next morning paraded under the heading of "The Friends of Iowa." The next day about half as much was got, and so it went on, day after day, till now, over two weeks since it was started, we read in the *Democrat* that only one fourth of the amount has been subscribed!

The result is told by the *Democrat* in a long article, from which we extract the following:

The work of obtaining the $100,000 needed to finish the grading of the road bed between Albia and Moulton, on the Central of Iowa Railroad, has come to a standstill. The Committee have reported to us the encouragement that they have nearly all withdrawn from the field. Their own business demands their attention; yet, had they been met with anything like the cheerful ... and liberality on the part of our merchants they had a right to expect, in view of the grave consequences to our trade which will follow a failure, they would have persevered in their labors, notwithstanding the personal sacrifices of valuable time involved. As the matter now stands, we presume that it becomes the unpleasant duty of the reporter ... President Gilman ... aid for his road in this city. Miles Sells, the Chairman of the Committee, is still in the field, and will for a few days, though much dispirited and about ready to throw up the sponge. He has persistently and unselfishly visited the various representatives of the leading industries of the city but to no purpose. But about one-quarter of the amount needed has been subscribed, and he does not feel adequate to the task of prosecuting a canvass sufficiently thorough to secure the balance. Neither should he be expected to.

If failure is to result a second time, what will follow? The total loss of the trade of Central Iowa. Chicago interests have at this moment a proposition to lease the Iowa Central before the Board of Directors of that Company, upon which, so soon as Chicago parties ... if $100,000 is raised, Mr. Gilman will give Chicago the lease she seeks for a long period of time. What then? St. Louis is cut off, not only from the rich trade of the central portion of Iowa, but all her through connections with Minnesota, and the Northwest generally, will come to a sudden and inglorious termination. Every pound of freight, every bale or box of goods, every traveller seeking passage into Northern Iowa, Northern Wisconsin, to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, or St. Cloud, will be forced around through Chicago, and every pound of grain, head of live stock, barrel of flour, or car of vegetables, seeking the St. Louis market from any point north of Ottumwa, will be shut off.

It may be thought this is a strong statement, and will not be borne out by the facts. Let us see. The Central of Iowa Road comes down from the south line of Minnesota (where it connects with two Minnesota roads) through the centre of Iowa towards St. Louis as far as Albia. There it stops. As at present operated, grain or other freight may be loaded in a car belonging to one of those Minnesota roads, say, at Minneapolis. This car passes down its own road, is taken by Mr. Gilman at a very low rate of freight, and hauled to Albia, thence over a Chicago road westward twenty-five miles to Ottumwa, thence it is brought over the track of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern (North Missouri) Road to this city. In hauling the car Mr. Gilman has thus far charged 30 per cent less per hundred miles than any other of the companies named. When this car runs to Minneapolis, it is loaded with merchandise from St. Louis, and passes over the route back in the same manner, the St. Louis and Mr. Gilman taking, in the pro rata, the smallest sum per hundred miles for hauling it.

Let us presume that Mr. Gilman has abdicated, and Chicago is in possession of their line. Does any thinking man believe that a car of grain from Minneapolis, or any other point on the road, would be permitted to come to St. Louis at a freight which would permit or invite its shipment? Or that a car of goods bought in St. Louis would be transported by a Chicago road to a Minnesota City at a rate of freight which would warrant a second order? Emphatically no.

Then what are St. Louis merchants going to do about the matter? By refusing to raise the $100,000 asked for the completion of the Central Iowa Road to Moulton, they surrender the road to Chicago, who will take good care the gap is not closed during the force of their lease. This is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow. Then why not solve the whole dilemma pleasantly by subscribing the remaining $75,000 needed? It is not a gift you are making. For each dollar you pay over you receive $1 of paid up stock of the road.

The Dusseldorf Collection of Pictures in Aid of Chicago.

The collection of paintings and sketches contributed by the Dusseldorf artists for the benefit of their countrymen, the sufferers by the Chicago fire, will soon be placed on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms in connection with the superb gallery of pictures ... by the *Evening Post*, which is the gift of the French artists to the inhabitants of the stricken city, without regard to class or nationality.

The correspondence in regard to this collection between Professor Carl Hubner, the great Dusseldorf painter, and Mr. William H. Appleton, of this city, is interesting, and we give it below.

CARL HUBNER'S LETTER.

DUSSELDORF, Dec. 5, 1871.

To the Honorable Ladies' Committee in New York:

The terrible disaster which has befallen Chicago has induced me to call upon my friends and colleagues in this place to unite with me, and by a donation of pictures, sketches, drawings, and engravings, to relieve the distress of our countrymen in that city. I take pleasure in stating that as yet one hundred and twelve subscriptions have been received. These pictures will be entered at New York free of duty. The Directors of the North German Lloyds Company have, in the most liberal manner, assured me that the same will be sent from Bremen free of expense.

I now take the liberty, honorable ladies, to propose the request that you have the kindness to take everything farther upon yourselves, in order that those works of art may be exhibited in New York by themselves alone, and then disposed of at public auction; and by this means, and your co-operation, I think our object will be attained to the best advantage. I leave it to you, honorable ladies, to apply the proceeds which are hereby obtained, in the way intended by the givers, and as circumstances demand.

Awaiting your respected answer, I am with great esteem,

CARL HUBNER.

MR. APPLETON'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Professor Carl Hubner, Dusseldorf:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 5th of December addressed to the "Ladies' Committee of New York," offering a donation of one hundred and twelve pictures, drawings, and sketches for exhibition and sale in behalf of your countrymen who are sufferers by the recent Chicago fire, has been duly received.

As no committee of the character addressed exists in New York, it has been deemed only proper to at once organize such a body for the purpose of receiving the noble gift and carrying out the generous design of yourself and brother artists. The names of the ladies forming this committee, to which those of a few well-known citizens have been added, are appended to this letter.

The pleasing duty has devolved upon me of acknowledging the receipt of your communication, and of thanking you in the name of the committee of ladies for this munificent offering to the poor and suffering of your countrymen by the recent great calamity at Chicago. With sentiments of great respect, believe me very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. APPLETON.

The following ladies compose the Committee: Mesdames August Belmont, S. L. M. Barlow, L. Von Hoffman, J. J. Astor, Robert L. Stuart, William H. Appleton, Edwin D. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, P. Lorillard, and Robert L. Cutting; Messrs. William H. Appleton, Alexander T. Stewart, August Belmont, Robert Hoe, and M. Knoedler.

Since the correspondence which is above given took place, some additions have been made to the collection, and it now numbers about 125 examples, and the most of them, as was reported in the Dusseldorf letter to the *Evening Post*, published April 2, are merely clever sketches.

Carl Hubner, to his credit be it said, sends a new picture, painted in his best manner, and expressly for the fund. It gives the figure of a young girl standing in a desolated door yard with an empty bird's cage in her hand; at her feet is a dead bird, and on her left the smoking ruins of a house ... The flames ... background, ... and the attitude of grief forms an expressive and interesting, as well as beautiful, incident in the composition.

Knaus, who is acknowledged to be one of the greatest of the Dusseldorf genre painters, sends two large pencil drawings ... from his, and executed ... Allan Schmidt, a ... of an old ... landscape, "The Return of the Herd."

Among the contributors whose names are well known here are Otto Rethel, ... Zoungheim, Hiddemann, Huntze, Klein, Jacobsen, Otto Seidmann, Sus, Stammel, Streit, Ludwig, Jagese, Sohn, Carl Mucke, Gebhardt, Vautier, ... Pohle, Professor Camphausen, ... Lauer, Professor Deiger, ... Richter, Professor ... Professor Lasch, Julius Hubner, ... Carl Hoff, Professor Andreas Achenbach ... Lewin ...

At least two-thirds of this collection is made up of landscapes, and as to the merits in comparison with the French pictures, the public will have an opportunity of passing judgment by Wednesday of this week, when it is expected that the Dusseldorf exhibition will be ready for opening.

AN EX-REBEL'S VIEWS.

The Democratic Party Unfitted to Lead in Reform at the South—The Negro Element to be Won by the Republicans.

Mr. Stearns, of the Virginia delegation, brought with him to Cincinnati a letter from General J. D. Imboden, which, he says, fairly represents the current opinion in Virginia. After an introduction defining his own position, the General calls attention to the Cincinnati movement as the shortest way to a new Republican party of the old Whigs of the South; with this the majority of the negro population will join to overthrow the corrupt carpet-baggers. He continues:

"I understand your aim at Cincinnati will be, first, to correct the gross abuses that ten or twelve years of absolute control of the Federal Government has engendered in the Republican party; and secondly, to inaugurate a new era of good will and harmony between the lately discordant sections, by embodying forgetfulness and forgiveness for past differences in general amnesty for political offences. You and I know Southern character well enough to feel assured that such a policy, frankly and manfully proclaimed, will bring to the party which adopts it the warm, earnest, and constant support of the intelligent and thinking men of the South, and that its success in the coming Presidential election would lay the foundations of a party that would for long years to come control the South, in spite of carpet-bag Radicalism on the one hand, and fossil Democracy on the other. My opinion is that any party, to be permanently useful in the South, must embrace a large proportion of both races.

The Democratic party can never succeed in winning to its support the great body, or, indeed, any considerable number of the negro population, for reasons that are founded upon the history of the past ten years, and for equally strong reasons the Radical-Republican party can make no decided impression on the general white population of the South; therefore, we see that party lines here are almost synonymous with race lines of demarkation. This state of things is productive of much mischief, and tends to perpetuate a struggle between the races that, in the end, will force the weaker race to their own destruction. It is impossible for the Democratic party to win the negro, and no movement it may put on foot will do so; therefore I esteem it a most fortunate circumstance that this new movement originated in the Republican party, and is managed by distinguished men of that party.

The ticket to be put forward must be Republican, or it will fail. You know the negro character well enough to agree with me that the mere subtleties of a platform will make no impression on him, unless that platform is embodied in the life and career of the candidates representing it. They must be no new men, but names familiar to the negro ear, even when, with bated breath in the quarters cabin, years ago, he discussed the possibilities of emancipation. Through the agency of these early friends of his freedom, of whom he then heard something, perhaps, from the angry debates of contending parties on the stump, which he would listen to, you must nominate men whose names are associated with emancipation before you approach the negro and ask him to abandon the party to which he feels indebted for his freedom.

STRANGE TRAGEDY.

Child-Murder and Suicide by a Wife and Mother.

One of the most remarkable tragedies of the day, resulting from certain, though unsuspected insanity, recently occurred at Davenport, Iowa. Herman Malchan, a resident of that place, left his wife and child at home on the 26th ult., apparently well and happy. They had been married about two years; were much attached to their little boy and to each other; and were regarded by their near neighbors as one of the most harmonious and contented families in the place. When Mr. Malchan returned from his work, at noon, his wife had dinner ready for him, and cheerfully spoke to him about the work she had done in the morning in the way of washing the windows and other housewifery. There was no hereditary insanity in the family; there had never been any indication of it in her actions. She had always been jovial and talkative, without any trace of gloom in her nature. Yet, when Mr. Malchan returned to his work, after dinner, this happy, devoted wife and fond mother went deliberately to work to destroy the life of her child and herself. She took a water-barrel into the house from the yard and half-filled it with water, closing the doors and window-shutters, laid her husband's coat on a bed, and placed on it the following note which she had written:

"Malchan, I don't like to live. I wish every day for my death. How good, good, good you have been to me and child; I have kept this secret; I want you to do likewise; follow me."

When her husband returned from his cooper's shop at half-past 6, he found everything quiet about the house. The blinds were down, and no one came to meet him. Entering the front room he found and read the note, but thought it a joke. He then passed into the back room, and saw his wife leaning into a barrel which stood near the door. He still took the matter as a jest until he took hold of her and found that she was dead, with her head sunk in the water. Stunned, half-crazed, he took the stiff body out and rushed out of doors to look for his little boy. Not seeing him, a fearful thought brought him back again to the fatal barrel, and there he found the dead body of his child. All the details as developed at the Coroner's inquest show this to be a case of insanity—and yet of insanity disproved by every presumption based upon facts of her life and character, and proved solely by deliberate and secret child-murder and suicide.

Hints on House Building.

A paper on this subject, read by Edward Roberts, F. S. A., before the Royal Institute of British Architects, closes as follows:

1. Never allow pervious drains in pervious soils.
2. Never allow a cesspool or drain near a well.
3. Never select gravel as a building-site if well-drained clay can be obtained.
4. Never allow drinking water to be drawn from a cistern supplying a water-closet.
5. Never allow waste-pipes to be inserted into water-closet traps.
6. Never allow rain-water to run to the ground if it is required above.
7. Never allow water to stand in pipes exposed to frost.
8. Never allow pipes to be fixed so that they cannot empty themselves.
9. Never ventilate except by pipes or tubes; inlets and outlets being of equal size.
10. Never use glazed earthenware pipes for upward flues.
11. Never allow chandeliers to be the exclusive light merely because it has been customary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED and repaired at the cabinet organ factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A 7-OCTAVE PIano, Light & Co.'s manufacture, carved legs, extra mouldings and all modern improvements; will be sold at a bargain, if applied for before Tuesday, the 7th inst., as the owner is leaving the city. Apply at No. 183 South Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—BY PARTIES MOVING IN THE country, a fine rosewood piano, only a few months in use; would take horse and buggy in exchange. For particulars inquire at J. BAUER & CO.'S Warerooms.

FOR SALE—PIANOS, ON THE MOST ACCOMmodating terms, by J. BAUER & CO.

TO RENT—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF UPright and square pianos, at J. BAUER & CO.'S, 299 to 298 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

A. CLYBOURN & SON, SAND CONTRACtors. We have on hand from 500 to 1,000 yards of sand all the time; all orders promptly attended to; sand delivered in all parts of the city at reasonable rates. Office, 57 North Clark-st., Room 5, Chicago.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE AT 143 ADams-st. J. D. DECKERT.

CHICAGO BRICK FOR SALE AT $11.50 PER M. full sized and hard. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

RUBBLESTONE, SAND STONE, DIMENSION stone at the DeHaven Block, corner Dearborn and Jackson-sts, for sale by J. N. SMART & CO., 216 Monroe-st.

100,000 GOOD OLD BRICKS FOR SALE. P. C. VIERLING, corner of Clark and Van Buren-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE FOR manufacturing purposes, a lot equal to 200x150 feet, on railroad and river both, or railroad only. Apply at 14 Exchange Building.

WANTED—SUBURBAN HOUSE AND LOT, or lots, cheap, on monthly or easy payments. No fancy prices. Give particulars. Address T 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOTS OUTSIDE OF THE FIRE limits; also, acre property; full of orders. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, corner of La Salle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPERTY—We have the men and money to take a good thing. Call to-day. GAYLES & WALKER, 6 Central Union Block.

WANTED—SUBURBAN HOUSE AND LOT, or lots, cheap, on monthly or easy payments. No fancy prices. Give particulars. Address T 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS NEAR Calumet harbor, full frontage on the river, for parlor furniture; will pay difference in cash. Address H 68, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, southeast corner Oakwood-av., 162x150 ft.

Vincennes-av., southwest corner Oakwood-av., 172x ... ft.

Oakwood-av., between Vincennes and Boulevard, ... ft.

Wabash-av., northeast corner Forty-seventh-st., ... ft.

Wabash-av., between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., east front, ... ft.

Wabash-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., east front, ... ft.

Indiana-av., southeast corner Forty-eighth-st., east front, ... ft.

Vincennes-av., southwest corner Fortieth-st., east front, ... ft.

Forty-second-st., west of Cottage Grove, east front, ... ft.

Vincennes-av., northeast corner Seventieth-st., ... ft.

State-st., southwest corner Sixty-fifth-st., ... ft.

Indiana-av., northeast corner Fifty-seventh-st., 5 acres.

Indiana-av., southeast corner Fifty-third-st., ... ft.

Prairie-av., northwest and northeast corners Fifty-third-st., ... ft.

Prairie-av., southwest corner Fifty-third-st., ... ft.

Prairie-av., southeast corner Fifty-third-st., ... ft.

Indiana-av., southeast corner Sixty-second-st., 7 acres, ... ft.

Also a large amount of very choice property fronting on and adjoining to the South Park, presenting some of the finest opportunities for investment that were ever offered in this market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, southeast corner Oakwood-av., 162x150 feet to 18-foot alley.

Vincennes-av., southwest corner Oakwood-av., 172x... feet.

Oakwood-av., between Vincennes and South Park-av., ... feet, with 15-foot alley on side and in rear.

This extensive tract of property has every advantage, water, good neighborhood, horse and steam cars, and boulevards adjacent. The land is high and dry, and terms it is by far the cheapest and most desirable property south of the city limits. For improvements ... tracts there is nothing in the ... of equal inducements and attractions ... to be appreciated ... J. ESAIAS WARREN, ... opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A LARGE LIST OF residence property in South and West Divisions; also, cheap lots on monthly payments to parties with but small cash payments who desire to improve. FAKE & CLARK, 230 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES FRONTING HUMboldt boulevard, ... within the city limits, on very easy terms. Will ... to pay large profits. A very choice block on Michigan-av. The cheapest property offered. FAKE & CLARK, 230 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE ... OF 115 FIFTH-AV., between Madison and Washington, with the building thereon. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY MARBLE FRONT house, Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st., $14,000; $4,000 cash, balance 10 years, semi-annual payments. Inquire J. H. ROSS, 302 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 7 new 5-room cottages and lots, corner Hubbard-st. and Western-av. Water in houses. Ready May 1. Apply between 7 a. m. or between 1 and 2, or 6 and 7:30 p. m. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 Park-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH GOOD barn, very cheap; part on time. Apply on premises, 30 Davis-st., near Lake-st., for a few days only.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTHWEST corner of Madison-st., a superb corner for a business block, adjacent to the great Union Depot soon to be built. The present lease expires July 1, 1872 (in two months), when the present temporary buildings must be taken down or removed. Title perfect. For heavy business this is the finest corner in the burnt district. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTHWEST corner Harrison-st., 77x171, a grand corner for a hotel or public building or block of stores. Some South Side park or boulevard property will be taken in part payment. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNERS on North Dearborn-st., north of Chestnut-st. Apply at 172 Wabash-av., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY AND basement marble front house, No. 232 Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. $21,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, No. 500 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY MARBLE FRONT dwelling house, with basement and Mansard roof, and all the modern improvements, and brick barn, located in one of the most desirable parts of the city, is offered for sale on the most favorable terms. For particulars address T. E. COURTNEY, Box 63, Builders Exchange, or the office of this paper.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, FIVE new cottages and lots on Robey-st., near Southwestern-av.; water in houses. Ready May 10. Apply at No. 86 West Madison-st., of DAY & SANBORN.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, 450 West Washington-st., near Union and Jefferson Parks, offered low, if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $300—WE CONtinue to sell at above prices, on very easy terms; no trouble to show them over; 100 have been sold this spring to parties to build on. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 125 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—200x200 FEET, Lumber-st., near Twelfth, to river; excellent location for an elevator. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR Tucker-st., 3 lots, each 25x167 feet, cheap and on easy terms. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TO CUT UP! TO CUT UP! A piece of ground to make 20 to 25 lots, in southwest part of fire limits and inside old city limits. Easy terms. Privilege of subdivision and release. Commission to Agents. Address Post Office Box 2,738, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WINchester-av., between Van Buren and Tyler-sts. Cheap. Inquire of the owner at the house, J. S. HAIR.

FOR SALE—A NICE CORNER STORE, WITH lease, on lake front. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to R. KLEEMANN, 499 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 8 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 12 rooms, water and gas, barn and lot, 25x125. No. 143 Green-st.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THAT NICE, NEW, ONE-STORY and one half cottage, No. 44 Honore-st.; offered for 10 days, at the low price of $4,800; $1,800 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—FRAME STORES; LEASED ground; 297, 307, and 309 West Wells-st. Lease 5 years; each store lot, with ...; will be sold separate, and cheap. KNAUER BROTHERS, 54 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS, $250; BUSIness lots, $400, in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition, corner Diversey; $50 to $100 down, and $5 per week thereafter. Call at 133 West Madison-st., and we will show you these lots. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASES, RUNNING 99 years without revaluation, State-st., 28x94, near Randolph-st., east front; Michigan-av., 55x125, adjoining Tremont House. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN FORTY-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts., 100x161 feet, east front, cheap to a cash customer; Indiana-av., southwest corner Forty-eighth-st., 100x161 feet, at a bargain and on easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—7 ACRES CORNER SIXTY-SECONDst., fronting on Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and Kankakee-avs., cost 1,200 front feet, at $25,000. For this day only; the greatest bargain south, or anywhere else; very easy terms; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st., lot 25x191, 130 West Madison-st., with store 22x60, and brick building in rear 25x35.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPerty, bringing $9,000 annual rent; price, $80,000; easy terms. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS GIVEN AWAY AND MONEY loaned at 8 per cent to build with. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET EAST FRONT ON State-st., 150 feet south of Thirty-first-st. $150 per foot, payable $500 cash and balance 5 years. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT 34x160 ON LAKE-ST. SOUTH side of street, between Wabash and Michigan avs., east of and adjoining Doggett, Bassett & Hill's new building. Apply to CHARLES A. GREGORY, 353 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25 FEET OF STATE-ST., NEAR Van Buren, joining two party walls. Will be sold cheaper than any other first-class business lot in the burned district, if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, south west corner State and Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE and barn, No. 995 Indiana-av.; the building to be moved. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—$1100—$1200—$1300—$2700—$300—COTtages on South and North Side monthly payments; by W. W. WATSON, 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., CORNER WESTern-av., $65 per foot; cheap. Wabash-av., corner Twenty-fifth-st., 150 per foot. Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 100x181, only $250 per foot. Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st., 25x161, $110 per foot; low. Elegant lake-shore property near Kenwood, only $45 per foot. STORRS & WARE, No. 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-ST.—TWO ... by 125 feet, with barn; Walnut-st., near Oakley. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—NEW TWO STORY frame house of 12 rooms, and lot 25x167 feet. 388 Fulton-st., near Ada. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW FIRST-CLASS BRICK residences, 12 rooms each, marble mantels, bathroom, hot and cold water, with brick barns in rear; lot 25x120 feet each; east front on Seminary-av.; convenient to street-cars, schools, and churches. Very cheap, and on easy terms. F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 7 ROOMS AND unfinished basement; 57 Evergreen-av., near Wicker Park; price, $2,500. Apply at 630 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, ACCESsible by cars, choice residence lots. Price $375 to $500, on easy payments. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. These lots are ornamented with shade trees. Sidewalks have been laid and fine improvements are being made. WING & FARLIN, 45 East Madison-st., cor. State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, FOR CASH, A new cottage, 20x32, to be removed immediately. Inquire 91 Third-av.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., A FIRST class, 3-story and basement octagon, marble front house, with sub-cellar and all modern improvements. Apply to W. ILETT, 240 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., 75x180 FEET, near Twenty-third-st., being choice residence property; price, $160 a foot; for a few days only by HENRY L. HILL, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 273 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S IMPROVED Republic and World map, "The Great Northwest," and new sectional State maps, all new, ready. Finest selection of religious charts, lithograph prints, photographs, steel engravings, &c., in the west. ... GEORGE F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S PRESidential Campaign Book: the greatest work of the year; prospectus ... Also for ... J. W. GOODSPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY EASILY MADE by either sex, with our two money making articles. MERRILL & CO., 130 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO SELL ... thing entirely new, and ... by agents. Send 25c for terms and a sample, to PEARSON & ..., South Bend, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR PROF. ... ONE ... sell ... $5 to $10 a day easily made in ... country by either sex. Call on A. RAY, 220 West Randolph-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, 154 South Halsted-st. Machines rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Open till 9 o'clock p. m.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES AND LOTS IN Irving Park Addition, 7 rooms each, handsomely finished. Price $3,000 each. ... will make money. Two finest bargains to be found; only six miles from the Court House, at the N. W. R. R.; trains every hour; fare only 7 cents; ... churches, schools, and good society. MILLER & RIGDON, 112 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK ADDITION—LOTS in this subdivision for $250 each; small payments down, balance long time; the cheapest and most attractive property in or around Chicago; land high and dry, handsomely adorned by shade trees and walks, &c.; 6 miles from the Court House, accessible by two splendid roads, the drives and on the North-western Railroad; fare only 7 cents; time 20 minutes. ... houses are now in process of building, 50 houses will be erected during the summer. Every purchaser is sure to double his money in 6 months. Liberal reductions will be made where whole blocks are sold, or where parties will build immediately. MILLER & RIGDON, 112 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC—I WILL SELL or exchange my summer residence for Chicago property. The location is the finest in the West, and very few grounds are more highly cultivated, surroundings unsurpassed, beautiful ... feet of fine grove beach on Lake LaBelle. House furnished and ready for occupancy. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 146 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND LAKE FOREST—BETWEEN Evanston and Lake Forest, 5 new brick dwellings, shaded with large old trees, sold to right parties very low, with small or no payment down and long time for balance. What I want is responsible families to give character to my property. Parties can take train at Kinzie-st. depot 8 a. m. ... G. ASHLY MEARS, residence Highwood, office 115 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn and two acres of land, improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, NEAR DEPOT, three very desirable houses, fine shade trees and fruit, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000. Terms easy. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—AT COTTAGE GROVE, TWO brick houses on very easy terms. GEO. F. HARDING, A. J. SAWYER, 74 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE grove property, at $15 per foot, within eight minutes walk of depot. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 94 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS, ... of present improvements. Houses ... Apply ... to the shortest possible time. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 94 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $2,800, $4,000 ... church, school and depot ... terms. Inquire of the owner, at 500 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—I WISH TO SELL my house and lot at Irving Park, 10 rooms, lot 50x... one block from depot, east front; $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Inquire this week at 170 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A HANDSOME Gothic house and two acres of land, at a great bargain, on monthly payments. Inquire at 500 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—2 TWO STORY FRAME HOUSES, 7 rooms each, and lot 100x125 feet, at Lawndale, lake, water, etc. 5 minutes to depot; very easy terms; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW TWO STORY house, nine rooms; good barn, etc., two large cisterns, surrounded by trees and shrubbery, and the best orchard in Cook county with eighteen acres of rolling land, (or sixty if wanted). Also a new two story house, and four acres; both one hour's ride from city in an incorporated village of one thousand inhabitants; best of graded schools and sidewalks to property; five minutes' walk to depot; good society; terms to suit. Address N 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NORMAL SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD. Choice lots on monthly payments. Our success in selling to parties who were not sufficiently alive to the advantages offered by other suburbs is very gratifying. STORRS & WARE, No. 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BRICKTON—TWO-STORY FRAME house, of 10 rooms, brick foundation, lot 200x150, fruit and shrubbery; immediate possession; two blocks from station at Brickton; price, $3,000. Also a large brick house of 14 rooms, and 5 acres of ground, filled with fruit and shrubbery; immediate possession; price, $15,000. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON THE RIDGE SOUTH of Englewood; suitable for subdivision. Will let the greater part of the purchase money run on four years time at 8 per cent. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—$2,200 DOWN, BALance on time, will purchase a good house, 8 rooms, located on one half block of land. The man who is the lucky purchaser will double his money on the land in two years. J. E. AMBLOHE, Real Estate Agent, 63 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES WITH LARGE lots at Desplaines. Long time given. M. D. FLAHERTY, 3 West Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS, OR cottage and lot, or will trade for horses and wagons, 80 acres of land in Wisconsin, well timbered. Address W. CHARLETON, 261 West Lake-st., or call after 4 p. m., for a few days only.

FOR SALE—VERY ATTRACTIVE LOTS IN Austin, two miles from city limits; 13 trains daily; 5 cents fare; 20 minutes' time. See the lots before you purchase elsewhere. W. H. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—PARTIES DEsiring avenue property in the groves, and in the immediate vicinity of the great Southside Parks, on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana, are invited to call upon HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 94 East Harrison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW MORE COTTAGES and houses in Evanston, North Evanston, and one in Glencoe, of from 5 to 8 rooms, on good lots or ... Prices from $1,700 to $2,800; 1-cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments. I have, also, a large number of lots in the three towns, which I will sell at low figures on the same terms, and from ... who will build I will require no payment on the lots for five years. Call at Room 12, 24 South Canal-st., just north of the Washington-st. tunnel. Don't make ... third a ... at the office only ... no commissions ... have no commissions to make, and cannot be undersold. Or I will lease houses of from 5 to 8 rooms at from $20 to $30 per month for one year, paid in advance, and give the party leasing the privilege of purchasing within that time at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—A FLOUR mill, with two run of stones; also, a saw mill, attached to it; situated in Illinois, on the Vermillion River, three miles south from ...; one acre of splendid coal land, dwelling house, good wall of water, stable, and some other improvements. Terms easy. Will take an improved farm in exchange. Address JOHN CEDERBRAND, Streator, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, a fine 80-acre farm, well improved, near the city of Geneseo, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Inquire of the owner, 500 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS, BED ROOM, AND bath-room, all on the first floor, at 163 West Washington-st. DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, for gentlemen only. 474 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR without furniture. 132 Warren-av. Day board second door.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished, 459 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, UNFURnished, at 213 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, GAS, WATER, and closet, suitable for housekeeping, light and airy. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, suitable for an office or sleeping room. No. 52 Peck-court.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITAble for one or two gentlemen. 335 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 16 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, TO A SMALL FAMILY. Inquire at 407 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—IN MILWAUKEE, A FINE SUITE of front rooms, nicely carpeted; also a large back room, furnished complete, without board. Board can be had next door at $5. Location central and very desirable. Price moderate. References required. Apply at No. 177 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—3 OR 6 NICE ROOMS IN BASEment; also 3 or 4 nice unfurnished front rooms at No. 64 Douglas place.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR 2 gentlemen, without board. 87 Forquer-st., between Canal and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—TO A QUIET RESPONSIBLE PARty, upper part of house, containing 6 good dwelling rooms, on Park-av. Inquire at 74 West Lake, in store.

TO RENT—CHOICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping or lodging to suit good parties, at 245 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—LARGE PLEASANT ROOM NICELY furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, brick building. 190 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, for housekeeping, to family without children; separate entrance; water, gas, etc. No. 173 Egan-av., corner Vincennes, South Division.

TO RENT—AT 719 WEST JACKSON-ST., PLEASant furnished room for gentlemen; private ... BROWN & WILSON ...

TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms, gas and water; also a single furnished room, all for sleeping purposes. 12 Peck court.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or in suite, at 368 and 370 South State-st. Inquire at the Putnam One Price Clothing House.

TO RENT—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH or without board. Apply at 157 West Washington-st., between Halsted and Green-sts.

TO RENT—THE DOUBLE PARLORS AND three sleeping rooms in new brown stone front, 674 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—36 WEST FULTON-ST., TWO SUITS unfurnished rooms, with or without board; for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, on first floor; double brick house; 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR MORE ROOMS ON THE fourth floor of the new, well finished building 74 East Madison-st., west of State, will be fitted up to suit for light business, sleeping or other purposes. Apply to N. H. Taylor, Engraver on Wood, 74 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 173 West Adams-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, 341 West Lake; also cottage, 4 rooms, 386 Fulton-st.; also 2 cottages, Wentworth-av., near Forty-fourth-st.; also, for term of years, 50 building lots, Wentworth-av., near Forty-fourth-st., only $15 a year; also 4 lots on Erie, near Hoyne; also acre lots, Western-av. and Twelfth-st.; also lot near Taylor and S. W. P. R. ... also lot on Norton near Polk. HARTMANN & QUINN, 31 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—NOW OCCUPIED AS A LUMBER yard, dock and yard 341 Archer-av., corner Quarry-st. Buildings, scales, horses and wagons for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—LOT ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 30x120, to Meridian-st., between Union and Halsted-sts., $180 and taxes per year; 5 years' lease can be had.

Lot on Seeley-av., near Monroe, east front, 75x125, $100 per year and taxes. SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PARTIES WHERE A gentleman, under the influence of bad whiskey, left his clothes on the night of May 1 please address R 35, care Tribune office; a liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked.

MISSING—SINCE WEDNESDAY EVENING, the first of May, a boy 15 years old, by the name of Willie ... When last seen had on a light gray overcoat ... information concerning him will be thankfully received by his parents, at 3, Milwaukee-av.

MATRIMONIAL—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEman, of some means, would like to correspond with a lady of suitable age, maid or widow, with a view to marriage. References exchanged. Address G. Y. B., St. Anthony, Hennepin Co., Minn.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ELIZABETH Bateman at 21 North Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE. APPLY ON premises, 212 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT MAYWOOD, NEW HOUSE, 7 rooms, cistern, &c. Terms, $400 a year. Inquire of J. H. BULBURD, Maywood, or GEO. A. HERRICK, 149 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—MY TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front residence, No. 1... Wabash-av., completely furnished, with brick stable—to a private family only. Apply in person to the undersigned at house, from 10 to 12 and 2 to 3 o'clock. ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, IN ONE OF THE most desirable localities on the South Side, a nicely furnished house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order. FAKE & CLARK, 230 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4-STORY, BASEMENT AND MANsard, marble front house, 1... Wabash-av., nearly new, and containing all modern improvements. Inquire of J. F. BONFIELD, 49 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR TWO years, a two story and basement brick house of 12 rooms, in good order, modern improvements, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. FAKE & CLARK, 230 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, furnished, with large grounds, at Kenwood station, on Forty-seventh-st.; supplied with hot water, gas, &c. Apply to B. W. THOMAS, 174 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY J. L. DAVIS, 376 STATE-ST., 2-story and basement brick house, No. 11 Ellis Park; all modern improvements except gas. Also, offices in building 376 State-st.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, 2-STORY FRAME house, barn, well and cistern, 1 acre land, with fruit, near depot; $40 per month. D. LAKE.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, ELEVEN ROOMS, all conveniences, two blocks from cars. No. 343 Centre-av.

TO RENT—NEW ... HOUSE ... FOREST-av., near Thirty... or ... years' ground lease ... State-st.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, $25 PER month. Apply 774 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NOW VACANT, THE BEAUTIful 12-room residence with barn, all complete, at No. 1322 Wabash-av. Price $1,000 (cash $900) or will sell at $16,000. Take your choice, but hurry up. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

TO RENT—NOW VACANT, HOUSE, TEN rooms, No. 43 Warren-av.; also second floor, richly furnished, 43 Warren-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLINGS—117 Hoyne-st.; $50 per month. 119 Hoyne-st.; $45 per month ... Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE ... consisting of seven rooms, barn ... storeroom and closet. All ... of repairs ... will be rented to none but a first-class family without young children. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st., No. 258 North Dearborn, near Lincoln Park; 12 rooms, modern improvements; $1,200 ... story house, 13 rooms, Monroe-st., near Wood, $75. Offices in the new brown-stone banking building, Clark-st., opposite Court House, for banks and brokers.

TO RENT—MARBLE HOUSE; WILL SELL; $200 down, $100 monthly; splendid home and rising property. G. MEARS, 1124 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—714 FULTON-ST., 2-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms, $40 per month. Apply from 9 to 11 a. m., and 4 to 5 p. m. J. DAVIS.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 3-STORY AND basement brick house, with furnace and range, hot and cold water, with all modern improvements and barn. 383 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME AND BASEMENT house, 9 rooms, South Side, by A. H. SIMONTON, 48 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 10 ROOMS, VAcant ground, and shrubbery, by JAMES T. ALLEN, 108 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY FRAME BUILDING No. 30 South Clinton-st., 11 rooms. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, BRICK BASEment and with or without good barn on the lot. Apply at 142 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE COMPLETELY FURNISHed, on West Side, near Union Park. Apply to VAIL, 104 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, NO. 122 Throop-st; hot and cold baths; also, barn to rent. Inquire at 120 Throop-st., in forenoon.

TO RENT—NO. 814 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED or unfurnished, brick dwelling, 10 rooms. Apply to WINCHESTER HALL, owner, corner Clark and Adams, Room 3.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, 375 SOUTH Park-av., pleasant location; rent, $50 per month. Lady and gentleman will take board for the rent if agreeable. Address U 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house of 10 rooms, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.; rent, $2,000. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

TO RENT—A FINELY-FURNISHED HOUSE fronting Union Park; or house for rent, and will sell furniture. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE AT EVANSTON, containing parlor, dining room and kitchen, with 3 bedrooms, all nicely furnished. Will rent for 6 months at a reasonable rate. Address, with reference, "H," care Carrier No. 11, P. O., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, AND FURniture for sale, $1,300, a bargain for a new house and lot; long time; 169 Franklin, between Monroe and Adams. For particulars call at 179 West Monroe.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY 8-ROOM HOUSE, ON Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash-av.; gas and water. Also, house of 12 rooms on State, near Thirtieth-st.; gas and water. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 411 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED SLEEPing room with or without board. Apply at 640 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR FOURteenth, 8 room frame, furnished. Thirtieth-st., nice cottage and $300 worth of furniture; $20 per month. Indiana-av., good brick, near Sixteenth, $60 per month. STORRS & WARE, No. 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1082 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st., furnished or unfurnished, a ... with a 2 story and basement frame house with modern improvements and conveniences. Prime references required. EDWARD C. PAGE.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A LARGE SECOND-STORY LOFT in new white stone front building on Franklin-st., between Madison and Washington. Apply to J. C. GOEBEL, 111 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF new marble front building, 136 State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 136 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE 20x67 FEET, NO. 174 TWENty-second-st., between State and Wabash-av., suitable for any first-class business. Inquire of J. L. NEWMAN, Dentist, on premises.

TO RENT—THE PREMISES 258 EAST MONroe-st., now occupied by me, consisting of two shops 20x66, and 50 feet square of ground. The shops are centrally located, handy for carpenter-shops or for storage. Apply on premises to BROWN BROS., Sidewalk Light Manufacturers.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF OFFICES, suitable for lawyer, broker, insurance agent, or notary public. HULBURD & CO., 94 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT NEW BRICK store, No. 204 State-st., just south of Van Buren; has gas and water throughout, patent elevator, water closet, plate glass windows, iron pillars, &c.; will be ... and be fitted up with ... to suit tenant. Inquire at building from 10 to 12 a. m., or at 130 Thirty-first-st. SAMUEL BOGARDUS.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE AND TWO suites offices in Ætna Sewing Machine Building, 146 State-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENT NOS. 160 and 162 Randolph-st., near corner of Dearborn; rent low. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF PARLORS AND 2 ADjoining rooms, suitable for dressmaking or milliners. Apply at 698 Wabash-av. Also a fine basement; rent very low.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 50x160, IN our new brick building; this is an unusual chance to secure a good business location, with low rate of insurance. Inquire on the premises. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT BASEMENT, SUITABLE for office or housekeeping, partly furnished, at 350 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL STORES; BEST chance in the city for bar and billiards; also a laundry in complete order.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NOS. 47 AND 49 SOUTH Jefferson-st., with or without steam power; references required. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER—THE third floor, 50x100, and one half of fourth floor of the building on southeast corner of Michigan and La Salle-sts. Possession given May 15. Apply at 75 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW HOTEL, SOUTHeast corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st., just about to be opened, a fine corner store, best suited for a news stand, with stationery and notions; another for a barber shop, and still another, with basement, for a grocery, etc.; also an office on first floor, all at reasonable rates, with immediate possession. Apply on premises, 417 Cottage Grove-av., to T. S. FITCH.

TO RENT—THE NEW AND DESIRABLE double store and basement, Nos. 191 and 193 Fifth-av., near Monroe-st., also the offices on the second and third floor. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—A FINE STORE ON WABASH-AV., near Peck-court; also, several good offices, and number of good lodging rooms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HALF OF THE STORE, NO. 116 North Desplaines-st. ... Wholesale tobacconist preferred. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FINE STORE ON TWENTY-SECond-st., under Avenue House; also basement, one year or more. HENRY WOOD, 23 Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 3 WEST MADISON-ST. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—3 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st., in Thompson's Block, suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISONst. 20x70, light and airy, suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE ON WEST MADIson-st., $150 per month. Apply to GILES BROS. & CO., corner Sangamon and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—A NEW AND WELL FINISHED brick store No. 12 State-st., between South Water and Lake-sts., 4 stories and basement. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 23 South Canal-st., near the tunnel.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 46 State-st.; fine light on front and side, corner of alley. Apply on the first floor to HERRING & CO., 46 State-st.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER STORE; RENT reasonable; location good. Inquire of W. P. CARDWELL, 300 West Harrison-st. Possession given immediately.

TO RENT—NO. 30 SOUTH CLINTON-ST. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, NO. 30 WEST RANDOLPHst., suitable for offices or light manufacturing. Apply to BAKER & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENTS AT 323 TO 334 State-st.; also, large lofts in same building. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—NEW DOUBLE OR SINGLE STORES at 323 and 334 State-st.; also, second and third floors. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—SEVERAL LARGE-SIZE LOFTS IN new building, 323 to 334 State-st., near Harrison, suitable for a ... or manufacturing purposes. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, store 143 West Madison-st.; store 141 West Madison-st.; basement cor. Madison and Desplaines; ... basement 60 South Desplaines; offices on Madison, Desplaines and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT on West Randolph-st., $75.

Light and desirable basement under 3 stores, Nos. 25 and 27 Milwaukee-av., $50.

Cottage, 4 rooms, on Washington-av., $25.

3 Houses on West Indiana-st., $25.

CULVER & HOVEY, 160 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS FOR brickyards and railroad purposes, with harness complete. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A 12-FOOT COUNTER, AT 60 SOUTH Franklin-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK; ONE that speaks Bohemian preferred. L. MATTHEI, corner West Twelfth and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; German preferred. Apply at 154 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience in a bank as a tailor and bookkeeper. Apply to O 78, care of Tribune, giving reference.

WANTED—SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH the Dry Goods and Millinery business. Apply at 190 Twenty-second-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSEPAINTER, to settle at Hinsdale; will insure plenty of work. Apply at 500 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS BODY-MAKERS, 2 trimmers, and two painters, at once, by G. HAWLEY & CO., McGregor, Iowa.

WANTED—20 GOOD CARPENTERS, IMMEDIately, at 243 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—TWO GOOD BODY makers, two carriage makers, to work on light buggies, and four good carriage smith's helpers, to work on light buggies; steady employment will be given to good workmen. Inquire at E. MURRAY, Niles, Mich.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM-PANTS HAND, Room 6, 124 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOUR PATTERN MAKERS, ALSO Machinists acquainted with Iron Stair-building and work on Iron Fronts. FORD MANUF'G & CO., 90 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCROLL SAWYER, TO whom good wages will be paid. DAVID GOODWILLIE, corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR TO CUT AND sew, to go in the country. Call at FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.'S, corner Market and Washington-sts., between 11 and 1 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD TINsmith at corner Harrison and Jefferson-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER TO TAKE charge of bread; to a good man liberal wages will be paid, and no others need apply. 27 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—PAPER-HANGERS—AT 318 SOUTH Halsted-st. GOODWIN & WHIDDEN.

WANTED—A TOBACCO DRESSER, TO MAN for a steady job, at HEAITT'S Tobacco Works near North Rolling Mills.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HARDWARE clerk and tinner to take charge of a store, must be accustomed to a country trade. First class references required. Address L. MILK, Chebanse, Ills.

WANTED—A HARNESS-MAKER AT 143 ...

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 CARPENTERS AND two laborers to go a few miles into the country. Call to-day at 658 Wabash-av., basement.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT HIGHWOOD, between Evanston and Lake Forest; prefer men who wish to settle with family. E. ASHLY MEARS, 1124 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT Fellillios Bros, southeast corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERS, TO WORK ON children's carriages; good wages, steady employment. Apply at Children's Carriage Factory, 378 and 380 Fifth-av.

Coachmen.

WANTED—COACHMAN—AT 551 WEST WASHington-st.; horse, cow, and chores to care for.

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVER AS COACHman, in a private family, who understands his business. Call at 44 Congress-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR JACKSON, LANsing & Saginaw Railroad; wages $2.00 per day; station-work at 25 cents per yard; 300 men for Michigan Central Railroad; wages $1.75; plenty of station work, at different prices; 50 woodchoppers for Michigan at $1.25 to $1.50 per cord; 50 for sawmills at $30 per month and board; also work to be had on farms, quarries, city, &c. Apply to CHRISTIAN & KING, 161 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER for a newspaper advertising agency. Address Q 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY OR MAN TO TAKE CARE of horse and buggy. Address, stating what pay is expected, L 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LIGHTNING ROD man, one who has put up the Hollow Copper Rod. Call between 8 and 10 to-day at Room 2, 147 South Halsted. W. E. TRAIN & CO.

WANTED—AT WOOD'S HOTEL, 398 STATE-ST., two colored boys, for waiters and other work.

WANTED—MEN TO WORK ON STOCK AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery Stable, 414, 416, and 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO INTO the country; man to work on a farm, woman to do general housework. A good and permanent place for the proper parties. Apply to GEO. B. CARPENTER, 226 South Water-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR A PAYING business will find it profitable to call and see an article that pays $5 to $10 a day. A. RAY, 220 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BOARDING-BOSS AND 400 LABORers for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company; wages $2 to $2.25 per day. No office fees charged. Apply to C. V. SNELL, agent, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—10 MEN FOR CITY, 20 FARM hands, 250 for railroads, wood chopping, and sawmills. Apply early at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—PEDLERS FOR A NEW COMMERCIAL card-writer and article. Good profits. Call and examine in the stationery, 414 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress, accustomed to solicit orders among city dealers generally. Address, salary required, acquaintance in business, &c. to A. S. 239 South Park-av.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTable business; will pay from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 145 West Madison-st., Room 12.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

16 BISHOP COURT—TO RENT ONE ROOM up one flight, with first-class board, suitable for man and wife.

17 BISHOP COURT—UNFURNISHED FRONT room with board; suitable for man and wife. Apply as above.

62 CENTRE-AV—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; location and everything desirable; private family.

79 ABERDEEN-ST—A FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with comfortable board.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN Prairie and Calumet-avs.—Board and lodging; home comforts; Eastern family; adults only; reasonable terms.

186 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—20 BOARDers can be accommodated with board and lodging.

235 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE FURnished room to rent, with board, on reasonable terms.

282 FORQUER-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with board for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, or would give suite of rooms.

363 WEST LAKE-ST. COR. OF ANN-ST.—A very desirable unfurnished front room for gent and wife, and one single room, furnished, for 1 gentleman.

474 FULTON-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room and closet, furnished, to rent without board, or with breakfast and tea, to gentleman and ladies, who are out during the day.

509 WASHINGTON-AV.—NICE MARBLE front, near Union park, suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Other rooms suitable for gentlemen, with first class board.

584 WABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED room, with board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

664 WEST MONROE-ST.—WELL FURNISHed room, with first class board in a private family, at reasonable rates.

669 ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms, with board.

845 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—A fine suite of rooms with board, the finest location in the city, with good accommodations.

944 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, A FRONT ALcove room, unfurnished, except carpet, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or two young men. References exchanged.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms with board; also, table board for two. References exchanged.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-Sixth-st.—Rooms with board. References exchanged. Stages pass the door.

1229 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st.—A pleasant furnished front room with alcove and large closet, with board in a private family for man and wife. References exchanged.

1246 STATE-ST., CORNER OF TWENTY-seventh—Large front parlor furnished, and good board; $20 per week for gentleman and wife; no other boarders.

I HAVE A LARGE FRONT ROOM, OR SUITE, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for gentleman and wife. Also room for two gentlemen. Private family. West Washington-st. Address H 3, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A QUIET AND RESPECTABLE young man, in a private family. Must be near the horse cars, or a furnished or unfurnished room near the centre of city. Address S 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD like to secure permanent board in a private family a short distance from the city and near depot. Address S H, Tribune office, stating terms, and particulars. Good references given.

BOARD—AND ROOM PERMANENTLY, EITHer single or double, west of Wood-st., cheap. Address, stating price, L 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SMALL furnished room with board in a private family on West Side. Will pay $7 per week. References exchanged. Address V 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN BOARD for my sister in a respectable private family, or where there are but few boarders. South Side preferred. Would not object to a pleasant roommate. Unexceptionable references given. Address, giving location and terms, A 31, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture, carpets and general household goods will do well to call on J. H. PIKE & CO., 781 West Lake-st., formerly 185 East Randolph-st. Auction sales every Saturday.

REDUCTION IN RENTS FOR 1872—EMPIRE combination parlor bedstead; an elegant piece of furniture, economizing room and convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Makes every room available for sleeping. Sold on monthly payments. Empire Combination Parlor Bedstead Company, 352 Madison-st., also 273 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 24 Central Block, Market-st.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDYS' STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 45 AND 47 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 24 Central Block, Market-st.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK Albany-st. Iron Works, of New York, manufacture steam engines and boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, office 24 Central Block, Market-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SCROLL SAW AND TURNing lathe at 184 South ... Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE "BURNHAM'S GENERATor," and three swinging 20 gallon fountains, all in good order; also, small printing press. Inquire of METCALFE & CO., druggists, No. 67 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A COMPLETE SET SECond-hand tinners' tools and machines, in good order. For particulars address BOCK & PETERS, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STEAM BRICK MAchinery. A man wishing to engage in the manufacture of brick the present season has now an excellent opportunity of purchasing new steam brick machinery very cheap, suitable for a manufacture of ... brick per day, ... trucks, barrows, moulds, &c. The lease for three years of one of the best locations in the city, with excellent yard privileges, will be transferred to purchaser. For further information, address H 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FULLY competent to cook for ... Good wages will be given; a good home; no one need apply ... German or Scotch preferred, at 364 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK; one who can milk. References required. Apply at 66 Centre-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse; one accustomed to the care of small children may apply at 41 Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; must come well recommended. Apply at 874 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN OR Danish girls, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other for up-stairs work, at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Good wages will be paid. Apply at 361 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GIRL THAT IS A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. Apply at front door 1164 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR general housework at No. 11 Twenty-eighth-st., between State and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 13 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 151 Mills-av.

WANTED—A COOK THAT CAN WASH AND iron where a second girl is kept. Apply at 399 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private boarding-house at 193 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AT 753 STATE-ST. A good place. Call early.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family; one that would be willing to stay all summer preferred. 121 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 514 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TWO DINING ROOM GIRLS AND chambermaids immediately at the Chicago House, No. 231 Jackson-st., corner of Franklin.

WANTED—A SKILLFUL MEAT AND PASTRY cook, to go into the country for the summer, in a private family, at $25 per month; best references required. Inquire at 811 Wabash-av., before 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY DINING-ROOM girl, who could assist in chamber work; German or American preferred. A desirable and easy situation. ...

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL to do second work and assist in the care of children. Must come well recommended. Irish help not wanted. Apply at 650 West Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE FIRST-class cook, one first-class second girl, one first-class laundry woman. Come ready to work; good wages will be given. Good place. 105 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—GIRL WHO CAN ROOM AT HOME to take care of two little girls afternoon and evenings, at 604 Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at No. 29 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family. 180 Park-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at ... South Lincoln-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY. Good wages and light work. Call at 175 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 580 Calumet-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL TO DO general housework in a family of two persons; must be a good cook. Apply at 131 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE AS cook, and one as second girl, at 744 South State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHing and ironing in small family. Will pay good wages to good girl. 1485 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A KITCHEN-GIRL AT H. S. HAAS', 718 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; good wages and steady work; must understand cooking, washing and ironing. Call at 1190 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family. Apply at 379 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply at 273 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Call at 482 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR THE BEST kinds of situations in private families and hotels in city and country. Chicago Labor Exchange, 371 State-st. Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply instantly at 1467 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND TIDY YOUNG woman for general housework. References required. Apply to M. & K., 761 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Apply at 1270 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN taking care of baby, and help about the house. 80 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A WOMEN TO DO PASTRY cooking. Apply at the City Hotel, corner State and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO FIRST work in a small family. Apply at No. 78 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN kitchen at the Ebeste House immediately.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral work. Apply at 177 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—AT JOHNSTONE HOUSE, A good, obliging girl, to help in kitchen. Wages, $3. 123 and 125 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS AT NO. 40 MILwaukee-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantels and dresses. Also an assistant and apprentices. 22 Peck court.

WANTED—WOMEN TO MAKE BOYS AND children's clothing; also good vest makers. SALKEY & CO., 124 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD HEALTHY wet nurse. Apply at 258 Calumet-av.

WANTED—11 FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM girls for a hotel, and 3 dishwashers; 2 cooks, 2 laundry women, and 4 chambermaids. Also, good girls for restaurants, boarding, and private houses. 138 West Monroe-st., Star Employment Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN RESTAUrant kitchen, $3 per week; also, a boy to assist waiting on table, $3 per week. 389 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL in the wholesale jewelry business. Only those thoroughly experienced need apply. STARK & ALLEN, 363 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY TO DR. OWENS, 732 Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., from 7 to 8 a. m. and 1 to 2 p. m.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE TO GO INTO THE MARKET or grocery business—For sale—The well known market, 489 West Madison, corner Loomis (established in 1867, and has never changed hands), comprising all the fixtures used in a first class market, 2 ice houses, one 1½-story building in rear of market, used for smoking pork, one 1½-story, barn, buggy shed, sleigh, &c., 2 wagons and harness. Also stock and fixtures of grocery store in Greer's marble front block, No. 487 West Madison-st. The lease of the market has five years from May 1 to run, and the grocery one year from May 1. This is a great chance, as we have a good trade established, and they are located in one of the best neighborhoods in Chicago. It is sold only as one of the parties is obliged to leave the city. The places will be sold separately or together, and possession given at once. Apply to the owners, OTIS LONGLEY & SON, 487 and 489 West Madison-st.

A NEAT JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE, CENtrally located; business good, and cheap rent. Address R 73, Tribune office.

A HALF-INTEREST IN A LAUNDRY DOING A good business for sale. Address E 51, Tribune office.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE, WITH SAMPLE bar, lease, license, good-will, fixtures, &c., doing a good business in a good locality; a rare chance; to be sold without reserve. Inquire at McKINZIE'S Mandarin Tea Store, 33 West Randolph-st.

A GOOD BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS OFfered for sale on the South Side; good location; lease for 12 months. Inquire 177 West Madison-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG AND BOOK STORE, IN Northern Iowa; town, 4,000; terms easy. For particulars, address D, care Fuller & Fuller, Chicago, Ill.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A small capital. A good paying hardware business for sale; cheap rent and in a good locality; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply or address for one week S 42, Tribune office.

BRICK-MAKING—TO A MAN OF SOME CAPItal a rare opportunity is now offered to go into the brick manufacture. The lease for three years of one of the best brick-making locations in the city, with excellent yard privileges, new steam brick machinery, carts, moulds, trucks, barrows, etc., is offered for sale very cheap. The outlay required would be repaid in a single season. For further information address Y 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—W. A. JAMES & CO. HAVE REmoved to their new warehouse, where they have on hand a full assortment of iron and woodworking machinery, consisting of steam engines, engine lathes, iron planers, drills, bolt cutters, planer and matchers, surfacers, resawing machines, &c. &c. A full line of sash and door machinery. Sole agents for the Earle steam pumps; have also for sale cheap second-hand two twelve-horse engines, lathes, and two portable engines. W. A. JAMES & CO.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE; horses, wagons, &c.; doing good business. Apply at 1516 State-st.

PUBLISHERS, OR REAL ESTATE MEN, REquiring a faithful assistant, who has a little money, may address H 64, Tribune office.

RIVERSIDE MILLS FOR SALE—MERCHANT and custom flour mill, 6 acres of land, water power, or stone building, now in successful operation, and doing a good business; nearly new; situated near the C. B. & Q. R. R., 10 miles from Chicago, in the town of Riverside; one of the best small mills in the State; will sell for cash, easy terms, or part cash and farm, or farming lands; must be sold. Apply to or address GEO. M. FOX, Riverside, Ill.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CONFECTIONery and cigar store for sale cheap if taken immediately. Call at 347 West Randolph-st.

SALOON AND LEASE OF DEXTER HALL, No. 40 West Madison-st., opposite Sherman House, for sale; a great bargain.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON City, for sale or rent. Possession given 1st September, 1872. Address G. A. JAMES, Treasurer National Hotel Company, Washington City, D. C.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A good paying established business. Call at 16 East Washington-st., Room 32.

$500 BUYS MY HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock with cash business clearing $300 monthly; no bonus asked. 84 West Washington-st., Room 2.

$700—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING THE city I will sell my half interest in a business that pays large profits and will bear investigation. Address 383 West Taylor-st., Chicago, Ill.

300,000 RED BRICK FOR SALE TO suit, by the BUILDERS' SUPPLY CO., No. 128 LaSalle-st. (Brick Commission Agency).

500,000 LARGE WHITE AND RED brick, that must be sold at some price, can be seen on cars. 20,000 handsome Milwaukee pressed brick, cheap. Consignments solicited. ... SHELDEN ... & CO., Brick Commission Merchants, 28 West Lake-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A ONE-HALF interest in a planing-mill and sash, door, and blind factory, has a planing business of 2,500,000 feet a year, capacity to manufacture 10,000 feet a day, ... profits ... capital required $3,000 to $5,000, 2 years of ... Address J. P. G., lock drawer 50, Oshkosh, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 WILL BUY HALF interest in a staple and fancy soap factory, having a good trade got up. Inquire at rear of 1186 South State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVE HAD CONSIDerable experience in drug stores. Best of references. Address A. SMITH, care Lock Box 777 Lafayette, Ind.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COUPLE; MAN as gardener, or to take care of gentleman's place, wife as cook. Inquire 126 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS man as coachman in a private family, understands his business, and can give good reference. Address Q 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who has had long experience, and can give the best of references. Call or address JOHN ROURKE, at 159 Third-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH 5 years' experience in the bar business, wishes an engagement in a first-class saloon with a view to partnership. Address M 76, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call Saturday and Monday at 81 Brown-st., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT girl to take care of small children; can be seen at 756 Michigan-av. References if required.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GUILD ON GLASS. Address ANNIE HINCKLEY, 1713 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WITH a first-class musical education is desirous of taking pupils, either at house or not. Terms reasonable. 298 Washington-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOTEL WITH FROM 8 to 30 rooms, furnished or partly furnished in some good Western town, on railroad. Possession must be given immediately. Address, for one week, E M R, Hinsdale, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, for a gentleman, lady, and one child, between Harmon-court and Sixteenth-st. Address B 26, Branch Tribune office, stating terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OR house of 6 or 10 rooms, near ... cars. South Side preferred. No children; rent paid quarterly in advance, if needed. Would like stable on lot. Inquire of J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WISH TO RENT, FROM about June 1, a house containing modern improvements, suitable for a small family. Must be handy to street cars or Illinois Central Railroad. A. F. STEVENSON, No. 12 City Hall.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 TO 12 rooms, must have 4 to 6 on first floor, and situated between Sheldon and Halsted, and Madison and Randolph. Address Z 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN BURNT DISTRICT, one room for real estate, one for small printing office, and one for lodging. Address K 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, or a small cottage; three in family. Address, with terms and location, T 60, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURday of horses, carriages, wagons, harness. Good stabling for horses. Money advanced on goods in my charge. OSCAR BRIGGS, 281 State-st.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP-SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description, at L. G. TOWER & BROS., manufacturers and dealers, 708 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

A HEAVY DOUBLE TRUCK FOR SALE AT 389 West Adams-st. Call at once and secure a bargain.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY-second-st., have just received the best lot of business wagons, open and top buggies that ever came to this market. We will not be undersold. Our work is first-class. Call at once, if you want a bargain.

BOARDING STABLE, 161 FOSTER-ST. PLENty of room for teams and teamsters.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket-work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business or pleasure. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine light seven-eighth and three quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—TWO PAIRS LARGE HEAVY truck horses, and several good business horses; also, several new double and single harness. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—20 GOOD YOUNG HORSES, AT 54 West Jackson-st.; must be sold, as I have to move. Come and look.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HEAVY TEAM WAGons at a bargain. Those wishing to buy will find it to their advantage to call at No. 233 Cottage Grove-av. Wagons warranted.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST SADDLE-HORSE IN Chicago; also, one family horse, safe for lady to drive; also, two heavy draft teams. 181 West Lake-st. Jaques Hotel.

FOR SALE—DUMP CARTS FOR BRICKYARDS and railroad purposes, with harness complete. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG HORSE, TOP BUGGY, and harness. Apply at 289 West Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—A MATCHED SPAN OF IRONgrays, weight 2,150; are perfectly sound and kind; double or single; good drivers. At 359 West Monroe-st. Call soon.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE at the well-known 400 acre pasture house of John A. Bronnstein, on the North Branch, 12 miles west of Graceland; good shade and ... plenty water ... and never-failing water. Crippled horses will be attended by a practical veterinary, free, and stabled at night. Leave orders at or address No. 155 West Lake-st., or at HOFFMAN'S Livery Stable, 12 North Clinton-st. Horses will be taken out free of charge.

JUST RECEIVED—SEVERAL CAR-LOADS OF open Concord buggies, both single and two-seated, which we are selling much below the market, at 181 and 183 West Lake-st., Jaques Hotel office. 170½ West Lake. WENTWORTH & CATE.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 4-INCH thimble skein wagon. Call at office C. M. WHITE, corner Morgan and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—A SMALL PONY, FREE DRIVER, trot or pace very fast. Cash paid. 153 South Halsted-st. Doctor's office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND PONY PHAETON in good order. Cash paid. ... South Halsted-st. Doctor's office.

WANTED—CARPENTER WORK BY DAY OR contract. I have some first class men that I can put on a job the first of next week. Address HENRY WILSON, 324 Archer-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-HAND top buggy; must be cheap for cash. Address 332 West Washington-st.

WANTED—HORSES, SPAN OF TRUCK horses for which black sweet plug tobacco, in ... pay, cash prices, will be given. Apply to HEAITT'S Tobacco Works, near North Rolling Mills.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 109 East Madison-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 190 TWENTYsecond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLlateral securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 44 Congress-st.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. J. ALEXANDER, 75 Canal, corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Interest 8 per cent. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS IN Northern Illinois. D. H. PEARSONS, 49 East Van Buren-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 43 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

MERCHANTS', FIREMEN'S, HOME, AND other insurance companies' claims purchased at the very highest cash price by J. N. WITHERELL, 366 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE at 9 and 10 per cent. Can close without delay. J. H. BISSELL, Room 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. B. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—$2,000, $2,500, AND $1,000 ON GOOD improved property at 10 per cent; title and abstract complete. Address E 14, Tribune office.

$3,000 $2,000, AND $1,500 TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate, by WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Room 16, 133 Monroe-st.

$5,000 AND $1,000, TO LOAN ON CHICAGO or Cook County real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 261 Wabash-av.

$8,000 OR $16,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE SUM, on Illinois farms, for 5 years; 10 percent and commission. J. B. MURRAY, Odell, Ill.

$60,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTLY on Chicago real estate, bonds, mortgages, gilt edged paper, &c. TAYLOR & SMITH, 406 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

CHANCELLOR L. JENKS HAS REMOVED TO the southwest corner of Harrison-st. and Wabash-av. Having disposed of his house he will give his entire attention to selling real estate.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND the Western States for universal marriage. Enclose stamped directions. P. O. Drawer 321 Chicago.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD books. Ye Olde Book Store, CHAPIN & CO., 367 Wabash-av.

WANTED—OLD BROKEN; ALSO GOOD watches, diamonds, old gold, silver, coins, curiosities, revolvers, old clothing, &c. Cash paid at 269 East Madison-st., burnt district.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET FROM New York to Chicago. Address, giving price, to new St Charles, North Clark-st. TOM FOLEY, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SET OF TINner's tools. Address 231 and 233 State-st.

WANTED—BIDS TO MOVE 300 YARDS OF earth immediately at corner of Fifth-av. and Arcade court. J. B. SMITH & SON.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NEAR WABASH-AV. AND ELDRIDGE-court, a blue locket. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at NORRIS' Jewelry Store, 63 Wabash-av.

LOST—MAY 3, ON OR NEAR WABASH-AV., A Scotch terrier dog; had a collar on with name of owner; a liberal reward will be paid for return of same to BENJAMIN BRUCE, Jr., 990 Wabash-av.

LOST—A RED COW, HAD RIGHT HORN broken. Any information concerning her whereabouts will be rewarded by leaving word at No. 261 Fourth-st., corner Noble. THOMAS McKEON.

LOST—IN OR NEAR THE BOARD OF TRADE building, a small morocco pocket-book, containing $20, is marked Frank W. Ingalls. Finder will confer a favor by returning part or the whole to No. 18, Board of Trade Building.

LOST—ON MONDAY, APRIL 22, ONE SMALL bale marked D. W. & A. Kelly. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to JOE STOCKTON & CO., Room 1, 63 South Canal-st.

LOST—GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON, INITIAL K. marked J M W ... East Van Buren-st., probably. Address V 27, Tribune office.

FOUND—A PORTEMONNAIE, ON A HORSE-AV. car, on Monday evening. ... owner can have at M. O'BRIEN'S grocery, 1... ... describing contents and paying for advertisements.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Branching Corn—Lightning-Rods—Summer Feed of Stock—Hungarian Grass—Value of Clover—Timothy Grass—Blue Grass—Corn for Soiling—Results of the Management of Farmers' Clubs—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April ...

BRANCHING CORN.

While we are waiting the slow movement of the courts to see if steam will sep... joints of Judson's Branching corn ... the pleasure of announcing a ... rival, that in any Court, let the Court ... that they may, will set aside the ... branching as too far behind the age to ... can find a place in history. For the ... information I am indebted to Miss M. ... Henry County, one of the girls who ... "The Farm and Garden." Here is ... she says: "I must tell you about my ... corn: A blade of corn came up among ... onion-seed. It looked so strong that ... allowed it to grow. After a time, it commenced branching from near the ground, ... grew to a considerable height, ... produced seventeen large ears of ... pop-corn. I would like to know ... the real branching corn? I intend ... plant it this year, as it appears to be ... Now, here is no deception or attempt ... give, but the simple narration of a ... the development of a grain of ... yellow "Tucket," or pop-corn. ... seed of this corn would produce as ... development under ordinary circumstances ... not probable. I have before stated ... all the varieties of the ... and pop-corns are of ... ing or suckering habit, and each ... produces a greater or less number of ... As Judson and his corn are now in court, ... would be improper to discuss the ... but what I desire, in this connection ... for the boys and girls to make note ... habit of both field and garden corn, ... also state that a Chicago gardener in ... me that little attention is now paid ... planting of early corn near that city, ... late long before the early sorts ... fit for the table; and he doubts if the ... Burlington could now be found pure ... admixture. But I have secured a ... quantity of the seed, and hope to ... this season.

LIGHTNING-RODS.

A gentleman who has had consid... experience in the erection of lightning ... on public buildings, but who is in no ... interested in the sale of rods, recommends the farmers to put up their own rods ... greatly prefers a copper rod, made of ... copper, and cut into strips about three ... long and some two inches wide. These ... rolled into short cylinders, and put together like the joints of a telescope, the joints being fastened in place with copper wire ... half-inch iron rod is inserted in ... part of the tube that is thrust ... the ground, to give it sufficient strength, and at all points where ... bends are required. The cost of the ... rial is about twenty-five cents a foot ... claims that this tube will conduct the ... inside and outside, and is, in all respects superior to all the fancy rods that ... has tortured out of the natural conditions that make a rod effective.

SUMMER FEED OF STOCK.

At the weekly meeting of the ... Farmers' Club, that body of eminent ... culturists had the above heading for ... text.

Pasturage where the climate is favorable to a continued supply is most desirable ... on the prairie, where we are exposed to great changes of heat and cold, ... and dry, some provision must be made to ward off these ill effects. ... cows, young cattle, and fattening ... should not be left to suffer for the want of an abundant supply of green food. ... the climate is unfavorable to a constant supply of pasturage, it is well adapted ... meadow; and, if properly managed, need not fail of a crop of timothy, ... Hungarian grass, all of which ... excellent forage for summer feeding, ... is termed soiling. Then we have ... never-failing resort to bridge over any ... tingency of weather or bad management ... the other farm crops.

... all maritime climates may depend ... root crops; but, with us, these are ... reliable of all. We have, then, to ... on such forage plants as are adapted to ... climate and our system of farming.

We will first record what the club ... say on the subject of

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

This forage plant has not been well ... stood by our farmers. Its seeds are ... diuretic, and, therefore, unsuited ... foal of horses, and more especially ... food and cows in all conditions. ... into hay at the proper time, which is ... as the heads are fully out, it is one of the ... attractive and nutritious of our ... plants, and is especially valuable for ... in the early part of the season. ... is so abundant that no weeds ... among it, and for this reason it is of ... for the purpose of preparing the ... other crops, as it leaves the soil ... weeds, and in a most excellent ... But it cannot so well be made available ... a late crop, on account of the ... which has a particular fondness ... plant in the early stages of its ... That sown in April and the first ... May does not appear to suffer ... that sown in June is pretty sure ... destroyed. After the crop is a few ... high, it so shades the surface and ... evaporation that a long, dry term ... if any, effect on its growth. One ... members had made the first sowing ... year, on the 22d instant, and expects ... gin to cut it by the last of June, ... period when the spring pasturage ... fail. The red clover will follow ... proper time, and, by repeated ... carry the stock through the season.

VALUE OF CLOVER.

The clovers, white and red, are ... to attract attention, and will soon ... their true position on the prairie ... White clover is only valuable for ... and is also the most valuable of ... honey-producing plants. When ... abundant in the pasture, it is liable ... duce salivation in horses, which is ... their drooling freely. This is at ... rested by taking them from the pasture ... feeding on dry hay. Clover, when ... is liable to produce a loose condition ... bowels, and, as timothy has the ... effect of this, the two are better ... gether, say in the proportion ... third timothy. A member formerly ... dent of the Blue-Grass region ... tucky spoke highly of the value of ... mixed with timothy in equal parts ... winter food of mules, and he argued ... this, that, in soiling, it would be ... grow the two together for that purpose ... preferred natural pasture, but found ... essary to feed more or less during ... mer, on account of the shortness of ... age, and would feed Hungarian clover ... timothy mixed, and green corn. ... is no doubt the most valuable as ... forage-plant for summer feed, but ... to add Hungarian for the early ... corn for later. The question being ... to summer feed, the value of clover ... was not considered. For the soiling ... clover holds the first place, and was ... ered of great value, as hog-pastures ... always available, and it is found most ... able to push the growth of the hog ... pigship until his introduction to the ... which was the end and aim in the ... of this kind of stock.

TIMOTHY GRASS.

In a rotation of farm crops, ... holds a position of great value, ... connection with clover. It makes a ... mer pasture, but will not bear ... feeding, and, if fed close late in the ... is liable to winter-killing. On ... where a system of rotation is pursued ... grass must occupy the place of ... as it so readily yields to culture, ... being easily destroyed. There ... that is more benefited by a ... manure than this. For soiling, ... cut two or three times during the ...

BLUE GRASS.

Climate and soil have a great influence on this grass. For a long time it was ... that this grass (*Poa Proteus*) was ... riety in the Kentucky Blue Grass ... but the secret was discovered in ... amount of the phosphates that ... limestone soil. Then, again, the ... mate and absence of autumn rains ... a perennial condition throughout ... ter, and thus made it a most valuable ... ter-pasturage. With us that ... and it is a simple summer pasture ... and has no value for soiling or ... pared to the forage-plants already ...

CORN FOR SOILING.

Among dairymen, corn holds ... place, as it has large milk ... tening properties. The mode of ... state of maturity for feed, were ... cussed, and the views were quite ... but the conclusion at which ... rived was, that the corn should ... in drills, in order to allow of culture, ... the more healthy growth of the ... corn is thickly sown, its growth ... healthy one, as many of the ... even the stalks, turn of a yellow ... and, when it is offered to stock, ... refused or eaten sparingly ... planted in drills will grow with ... maintains a green color, and ... fered to stock, is never ... in any stage of its growth. ... growth the most profitable for ... pears to be when the ears are ... formed, or in the stage of ... plant then appears to be at ... condition for forage. My own ... most decidedly in favor of drilling ... planter drop a mil hill at ... rows the usual width. ... double plant; that is, plant ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
Coachmen.
Miscellaneous.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
Domestics.
Miscellaneous.
WANTED—TO RENT.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
FINANCIAL.
MISCELLANEOUS.
LOST AND FOUND.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Branching Corn—Lightning-Rods—Summer Feed of Stock—Hungarian Grass—Value of Clover—Timothy Grass—Blue Grass—Corn for Soiling—Rules for the Management of Farmers' Clubs—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 27.

BRANCHING CORN.

While we are waiting the slow movement of the courts to see if steam will separate the joints of Judson's Branching corn, we have the pleasure of announcing a new novel, that in any Court, let the Courts do what they may, will set aside the great branching as too far behind the age to more than find a place in history. For this information I am indebted to Miss M. G., of [illegible] County, one of the girls who reads "The Farm and Garden." Here is what she says: "I must tell you about my pop-corn: A blade of corn came up among the onion-seed. It looked so strong that I allowed it to grow. After a time, it commenced branching from near the ground, and grew to a considerable height, and produced seventeen large ears of yellow pop-corn. I would like to know if it is the real branching corn? I intend to plant it this year, as it appears to be pure." Now, here is no deception or attempt to deceive, but the simple narration of a remarkable development of a grain of our little yellow "Tucket," or pop-corn. That the seed of this corn would produce as large a development under ordinary circumstances, is not probable. I have before stated that all the varieties of the sweet and pop corns are of branching or suckering habit, and each stalk produces a greater or less number of ears. As Judson and his corn are now in court, it would be improper to discuss the subject; but what I desire, in this connection, is, for the boys and girls to make note of the habit of both field and garden corn. I will also state that a Chicago gardener informs me that little attention is now paid to the planting of early corn near that city, as they have long before the early sorts would be fit for the table; and he doubts if the Early Burlington could now be found pure from admixture. But I have secured a small quantity of the seed, and hope to grow it this season.

LIGHTNING-RODS.

A gentleman who has had considerable experience in the erection of lightning-rods on public buildings, but who is in no way interested in the sale of rods, recommends the farmers to put up their own rods, and greatly prefers a copper rod, made of sheet copper, and cut into strips about three feet long and some two inches wide. These are rolled into short cylinders, and put together like the joints of a telescope, the joints being fastened in place with copper wire. A half-inch iron rod is inserted in that part of the tube that is thrust into the ground, to give it sufficient strength, and at all points where short bends are required. The cost of the material is about twenty-five cents a foot. He claims that this tube will conduct the fluid inside and outside, and is, in all respects, superior to all the fancy rods that ingenuity has tortured out of the natural conditions that make a rod effective.

SUMMER FEED OF STOCK.

At the weekly meeting of the Savoy Farmers' Club, that body of eminent agriculturalists had the above heading for their text.

Pasturage where the climate is favorable to a continued supply is most desirable, but, on the prairie, where we are exposed to great changes of heat and cold, of wet and dry, some provision must be made to ward off these ill effects. Milch cows, young cattle, and fattening steers should not be left to suffer for the want of an abundant supply of green food. While the climate is unfavorable to a constant supply of pasturage, it is well adapted to the meadow; and, if properly managed, we need not fail of a crop of timothy, clover, and Hungarian grass, all of which make excellent forage for summer feeding, or what is termed soiling. Then we have corn, that never-failing resort to bridge over any contingency of weather or bad management of other farm crops.

All maritime climates may depend on the root crops; but, with us, these are the least reliable of all. We have, then, to fall back on such forage plants as are adapted to the climate and our system of farming.

We will first record what the club had to say on the subject of

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

This forage plant has not been well understood by our farmers. Its seeds are highly diuretic, and, therefore, unsuited for the food of horses, and more especially mares in foal and cows in all conditions. If made into hay at the proper time, which is as soon as the heads are fully out, it is one of the most attractive and nutritious of our forage plants, and is especially valuable for soiling in the early part of the season. Its foliage is so abundant that no weeds can live among it, and for this reason it is often sown for the purpose of preparing the land for other crops, as it leaves the soil clean of weeds, and in a most excellent condition. But it cannot so well be made available for a late crop, on account of the chinch-bug, which has a particular fondness for this plant in the early stages of its growth. That sown in April and the fore part of May does not appear to suffer, while that sown in June is pretty sure to be destroyed. After the crop is a few inches high, it so shades the surface and arrests evaporation that a long, dry term has little, if any, effect on its growth. One of the members had made the first sowing, this year, on the 22d instant, and expects to begin to cut it by the last of June, just at the period when the spring pasturage begins to fail. The red clover will follow in the proper time, and, by repeated mowings, carry the stock through the season.

VALUE OF CLOVER.

The clovers, white and red, are beginning to attract attention, and will soon occupy their true position on the prairie farms. White clover is only valuable for pasture, and is also the most valuable of all our honey-producing plants. When it is very abundant in the pasture, it is liable to produce salivation in horses, which is seen in their drooling freely. This is at once arrested by taking them from the pasture and feeding on dry hay. Clover, when fed alone, is liable to produce a loose condition of the bowels, and, as timothy has the reverse effect of this, the two are better fed together, say in the proportion of one-third timothy. A member formerly a resident of the Blue-Grass region of Kentucky spoke highly of the value of clover mixed with timothy in equal parts for the winter food of mules, and he argued from this that, in soiling, it would be better to grow the two together for that purpose. He preferred natural pasture, but found it necessary to feed more or less during the summer, on account of the shortness of pasturage, and would feed Hungarian clover and timothy mixed, and green corn. Red clover is no doubt the most valuable as a single forage-plant for summer feed, but it is well to add Hungarian for the early feed, and corn for later. The question being confined to summer feed, the value of clover for hay was not considered. For the soiling of pigs, clover holds the first place, and was considered of great value, as hog-pastures were not always available, and it is found more desirable to push the growth of the hog from his pigship until his introduction to the butcher, which was the end and aim in the growing of this kind of stock.

TIMOTHY GRASS.

In a rotation of farm crops, this grass holds a position of great value, especially in connection with clover. It makes a good summer pasture, but will not bear very close feeding, and, if fed close late in the autumn, is liable to winter-killing. On all farms where a system of rotation is pursued, this grass must occupy the place of blue grass, as it so readily yields to culture, its roots being easily destroyed. There is no crop that is more benefited by a top-dressing of manure than this. For soiling, it may be cut two or three times during the season.

BLUE GRASS.

Climate and soil have a great influence on this grass. For a long time it was supposed that this grass (*Poa Proteus*) was a new variety in the Kentucky Blue Grass region; but the secret was discovered in the large amount of the phosphates that were in the limestone soil. Then, again, the mild climate and absence of autumn rain kept it in a perennial condition throughout the winter, and thus made it a most valuable winter-pasturage. With us that value is lost, and it is a simple summer pasturage grass, and has no value for soiling or hay, as compared to the forage-plants already named.

CORN FOR SOILING.

Among dairymen, corn holds the first place, as it has large milk rather than fattening properties. The mode of culture, and state of maturity for feed, were widely discussed, and the views were quite divergent; but the conclusion at which the Club arrived was, that the corn should be planted in drills, in order to allow of culture, and for the more healthy growth of the crop. When corn is thickly sown, its growth is not a healthy one, as many of the leaves, and even the stalks, turn of a yellow, sickly hue, and, when it is offered to stock, it is either refused or eaten of sparingly. Corn planted in drills will grow with more vigor, maintains a green color, and, when offered to stock, is never refused in any stage of its growth. The stage of growth the most profitable for feeding appears to be when the ears are nearly fully formed, or in the stage of roasting ears. The plant then appears to be at its maximum condition for forage. My own experience is most decidedly in favor of drilling; have the planter drop a full hill at each foot, with rows the usual width. Some prefer to double plant; that is, plant in the usual way, hills two feet in the row, and then drive the planter astride these rows. Corn needs two things—the stirring of the soil, and a circulation of air among it.

Sweet corn was also mentioned as valuable, especially the large late kinds, such as Burr's Mammoth; but it was stated that it did not produce so large a yield as our common field corn, though it was conceded to be a richer feed, and for calves, particularly valuable. It will thus be seen that the Club agrees, first, that soiling is more or less an absolute necessity; and, second, that Hungarian grass, clover, and timothy mixed, and corn cultivated in drills, are at present the most valuable plants for this purpose. They also recommend full feed to all animals for the butchers, from the time that they are dropped to the period when they reach the shambles. The subject of the summer feeding of grain was only alluded to, and will, no doubt, soon claim attention; but, for milch cows, a feed of oats and corn ground together is desirable as an addition to pasturage or soiling; while, for fattening animals, grain in some form must be the rule.

The Club holds semi-monthly meetings hereafter. The subjects for the next meeting are the vegetable and floral gardens, and the lawn.

RULES FOR FARMERS' CLUB.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, April 20.

We are about organizing a Farmers' Club at this place, and I am directed to request of you a copy of Constitution and By-Laws for its government. R. N. C.

That is a very simple matter:

1. This Club shall be known as the Spring Brook Farmers' Club.
2. The officers shall consist of a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected annually. Any person may become a member on the payment of 50 cents, subject to annual dues of the same amount.
3. The Club shall be subject to the usual Parliamentary rules.

It will require about ten minutes to adopt these rules, when the permanent officers may be elected, and the Club be in working order, ready to take up any question that they may choose. I heard of a club where forty-five persons were present at the first meeting. Officers were elected, and a committee appointed on constitution and by-laws. At the second meeting twenty-five attended, and the whole time was occupied in discussing these grave articles, section by section. At the third meeting there were some 10 persons present. The essayist could not speak to so small a number, nor was the subject discussed that had been proposed, and the time was mainly occupied in considering the place of holding the meetings. I would not like to tell where that club was held,—whether in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, or Illinois; but it will evidently die of an impaired constitution. A long and intricate set of by-laws may be a good thing for literary societies and legislative assemblies, to aid experts in not doing a thing; but farmers, when they meet for mutual instruction, have no need of any such aid.

THE WEATHER.

The past week has been dry and windy, with threatenings of rain, as predicted by the Washington weather reports. Winter wheat is slowly improving, and, if we have seasonable rain hereafter, will give us a small crop. Corn-planting will be general in this part of the State, on Monday, the 29th. An immense breadth of oats and flax has been sown, and much of this seeded to grass. All kinds promise an abundant crop.

In my last letter we had a sample of deep plowing at the trial of plows at the Iowa State Fair. If we deduct five feet six inches, we will arrive nearer the truth, as six feet is a little more than the usual depth at trials of that kind, and four feet more than is laid down in "What I Know of Farming." RURAL.

LONE PINE.

Three Weeks of Continuous Earthquake—The Whole Face of the Valley Changed.

Lone Pine (April 17) Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Is it never going to cease shaking, I wonder. Night before last we had it; then all day yesterday, with more or less intensity, at short intervals; then last night, violent enough to shatter my dreams and destroy my slumbers; and to-day the shaking continues, and the now monotonous "Did you feel that?" is heard every fifteen or twenty minutes. To be sure, the shakes are not as sharp as those felt here a week or two ago, but they have strength enough, each one of them—I fancy—to knock down an adobe house, or even a brick structure. What is most remarkable is that the shocks no longer come with a wave-like roll, but are rapid and semi-circular, appearing to commence at one corner of the house and to end at that diagonally opposite, describing a semi-circle in their course. I am growing tired, even to surfeit, of earthquake shocks. A few may be well enough in their way, but a score of sharp ones is obviously too many for a every-day experience. It is not astonishing that people are commencing to predict that the whole valley will sink and give place to an immense inland sea. There is a tradition, you know, among the Indian dwellers of the valley, handed down to them from their forefathers, that what is now Owen's River Valley was once, and at no very distant period, a vast sheet of water; but an earthquake, lasting five days in the recurrence of its shocks, occurred, and the waters disappeared, leaving the dry land bared to view, which is now this valley. The surface of the valley gives numerous evidences of having been once washed by water, the land, in places, where no vegetation has grown, showing smooth and cracked up as do the dry beds of extinct water courses, and shells having been found where they were probably deposited by no human hands. The continual and incessant shocks certainly inspire one with dread, and with gloomy forebodings of the Indian prophecy that the valley will be restored to its aqueous condition may be verified at an unexpected moment. Certainly the disturbance in the bowels of the earth must be of extraordinary violence to maintain such intensity in the manifestations for so long a period. It is more than three weeks since the great shock, and yet the vibrations continue with undiminished frequency, and unabated vigor. Plainly, I should not be surprised if a considerable deluge of water, perhaps, and including the entire valley, however, was the culmination of this demonstration of nature. As it is the whole face of the valley is changed. I rode to-day over a meadow which formerly sloped in an easy grade from the near foothills, so that a wagon could drive up the grade without the slightest inconvenience. One of the effects of the earthquakes is the complete sinking of some ten acres or so of this meadow, forming a basin which is filled with water, reaching nearly to the top of the inclosing fence of the field in several places. So deep is the water at this place that it cannot be forded, and I was compelled to swim my horse across. In the same field, and at the very heel almost of the hill, the meadow has literally split in two, one part sinking some twelve feet, and the other—that near the hills—being elevated in a proportionate measure. The covering of the earth here, showing a thickness of over a foot, hangs over the edge of the elevated part, much as the edges of a table-cloth depend from the table. Similar phenomena are observable all over the valley. In places vast numbers of fissures are observable. I traced one, on horseback, from the apparent point of its inception, some four or five miles southeast of the town, a distance of perhaps eight miles. This crack runs along the base of the hills in some places, and in others straight up their sides and over their *apices* to the next hill, and so on through the range. In other places the seams are insignificant in width, but apparently without end in number.

Lumbering in Western Michigan.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.

A prominent lumberman who has just come from Butterfield Creek, and the head-waters of the Muskegon River, gives full information in regard to the lumber prospects in that vicinity at present. He says the logs in the main river, the Tamarack, and a portion of the Little Muskegon, and in the creeks running into them, are coming down all right. The drive commenced in Butterfield Creek Tuesday. All but about 2,000,000 feet of logs will come out of it. In the Clam there are 40,000,000 feet of logs that cannot be stirred; many of the roll-ways have not been broken. In the Middle Branch there are "hung up" 13,000,000; West Branch, 9,000,000; Butterfield Creek, 2,000,000; Wolf Creek, 5,000,000; Doc and Tom's Creek, 5,000,000; Mac Creek, 8,000,000; Rand's Creek, 8,000,000; and some in other small streams running into the headwaters. He said that fully 100,000,000 feet of logs are ready to come out of the Little Muskegon, but he fears that 30,000,000 will be hung up.

He says the lumbermen are not all discouraged, even at the chance that 100,000,000 feet will be unable to get to the mills; for fully 350,000,000 was cut last winter, and if 250,000,000 floats down it will be considerably more than an average cut. Upon the Clam and Butterfield Creeks there are yet ten inches of snow, and, if heavy rains come, the logs will all come nicely.

Above the Muskegon, he says, the reports are that the logs are coming out nicely, as snow was so very deep that when it melted, it filled the streams. In his opinion,—and he is one of the most extensive lumbermen in the north woods, having put in six heavy jobs last winter—a more prosperous season has never been known than this summer promises to be. If 100,000,000 feet should be hung up, those who own the logs are able to carry them, and the capital thus tied up, will not make any stringency. He feels certain that the west shore will be unusually prosperous, because the logs on the east shore will be unable to get to the mills.

—Following the heirs of Anneke Jans, the Drake family, the Springers of Wilmington, Del., and the hosts of claimants to property long considered some one else's, come the descendants of Jacob Cerzine and Frederick Heckbud. They claim a strip of land in New York City from the East River back six blocks, bounded on the north and south by Fifty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. The property is worth about $90,000,000. Lawyers have been secured. The natives are trying to read their titles clear.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 3.

There was considerable activity in the local money and general markets to-day, the principal feature, however, being the advance in prices of grain.

The demand for money continues strong though the majority of the banks are accommodating their regular customers freely, and the prospect is that as the movement of grain increases the supply of loanable funds will also increase.

It is a curious fact that the loss of local capital by the great fire seems to produce no effect whatever on the supply of money in this market at the present time. The capital that was destroyed, however, was fixed capital in buildings, machinery, etc., etc. The payment of about thirty millions of insurance was, for the time and to that extent, equivalent to turning the fixed capital into floating and circulating capital. While it was fixed capital it would not come into the money market; but being turned into floating capital it does come into the money market, and makes it easier than it would be. Probably when the capital thus mobilized has become fixed again in buildings we shall experience some of the stringent effects of so large a loss in its amount, though it is possible that the influx of new capital from abroad in the hands of new merchants and citizens may neutralize any such effects altogether.

Exchange was scarce to-day at par for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	118	118½
5-20s of '62	112½	112½
5-20s of '64	112½	112½
5-20s of '65	112½	112½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114½	115
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115	114½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115	115½
10-40s	110½	110½
U. S. new 5 per cents	111	....
U. S. Currency 6s	116½	....
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	....	116½
Illinois County and Town 10s	....	100&int
Chicago City 7s	....	95 @98
Cook County 7s	....	100&int
Gold Exchange	....	100&int
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	113
Gold and gold coupons	112½	110½
		112¾

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Gold advanced sharply to-day on a decline of securities in London, and sold up to 113¼, and closed firm at 112⅞@113. Loans were from 2 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $21,000,000.

Governments firm and higher, in sympathy with gold.

The stock market was irregular. Pacific Mail was the chief feature. The fluctuations in stock are due to legislation at Albany and Washington. Western Union was quite prominent in the dealings. Northwestern, Erie, Oates, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and Rock Island were dull and heavy until near the close, when the market was firm, with a better feeling.

Money easy at 4@5 per cent.

State bonds dull.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	118	Coupons, '67	115¼
Coupons, '62, ex int	112½	Coupons, '68	115½
Coupons, '64, do	112	U. S. 10-40s	110½
Coupons, '65, do	112½	New 5s	111¼
Coupons, new	114½	Currency 6s	116½

State bonds:

Missouris	95½	Old Virginias	50
Old Tennessees	57	Old N. Carolinas	36
New Tennessees	57	New N. Carolinas	20½
New Virginias	55		

Stocks closed:

Canton	93	St. Paul	61
W. U. Telegraph	77½	St. Paul preferred	80½
Quicksilver	42½	Wabash	77½
Adams Express	95½	Wabash preferred	88
Wells & Fargo Ex.	8½	Fort Wayne	96
American Express	74	Terre Haute	23
United States Ex.	77½	Terre Haute pfd	50
Pacific Mail	77½	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	99	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central scrip	92½	Ohio & Mississippi	49½
Erie	67½	C., C. & C.	91
Erie preferred	82	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	96½
Harlem preferred	126	Indiana Central	38½
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	92½	Union Pacific	40½
Northwestern	79½	Cent. Pacific bonds	102½
Northwestern pfd	94	Union Pacific bonds	92½
Rock Island	115½	D., L. & Western	108
New Jersey Cent	109½		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Friday, May 3.

CITY PROPERTY.

Southwestern av, bet Florsay and Polk sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $1,225.

Lots 57 and 58, in L. D Boone's Addition, dated April 18; consideration, $2,700.

Hurlbut st, bet Wisconsin and Menomonee sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 29; consideration, $1,700.

Hurlbut st, bet Wisconsin and Menomonee sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 19; consideration, $1,000.

E ½ Lots 27 and 28 of Lot 1 of Stinson's Lot 6, Block 25, Section 29, 39, 14; dated April 20; consideration, $[illegible].

Burnside st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 25x118 ft, dated May 3; consideration, $1,500.

North Franklin st, n e corner of Pearson st, w f, 20x100 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $3,000.

Langley st, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 22 ft, dated April 15; consideration, $7,500.

Coolidge st, near Laflin st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $900.

Hastings st, bet Ashland av and Laflin st, s f, 72x124 ft, dated Feb 13; consideration, $2,400.

West Washington st, n e corner of Union st, s f, 110 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $50,000.

Hubbard st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, w ½ Lot 24, with buildings, dated April 25; consideration, $13,000.

West Washington st, near Central Park, s f, 51x129 ft, dated March 4; consideration, $2,000.

The premises No. 42 Cossitt st, dated May 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 7 and 8, in n e ¼ Block 27, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated March 18; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 5 and 6 in n e ¼ Block 27, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated March 18; consideration, $1,000.

May st, bet Chicago av and First st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 12 to 15 in Hurd and Dana's lots 7 to 14, of Storie's south 5 of north 20 acres and lots 1 to 14, in Freeman's subdivision of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 34, 39, 14, dated April 11; consideration, $14,272.

Michigan av, bet Eighteenth and Twentieth sts, w f, 25x160 ft, dated March 25; consideration, $18,000.

Lot 52, in Gibson's Block 60, School Section Addition, dated March 31; consideration, $2,500.

Ashland av, s e cor of Augusta st, w f, 50 ft to alley, with buildings, dated May 3; consideration, $6,000.

Indiana av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 17; consideration, $6,500.

Lot 61, in Block 2, of Assessor's s ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 39, 14, dated March 26; consideration, $1,350.

Lot 41, in Block 2, J. W. Davis' Addition, dated April 17; consideration, $2,450.

Lot 6, in Crane's Block 2, United States Bank Addition, dated May 3; consideration, $475.

Thirty-fifth st, bet Wentworth av and Arnold st, n f, 25 ft, dated April 30; consideration $1,000.

Michigan av, n of Sixteenth st, e f, 24½x180 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $18,000.

Blocks 9 and 11, in Walker's Subdivision, s of Canal, in n w ¼ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Sept. 18, 1871; consideration, $20,000.

Block 9, of Walker's Subdivision, s of canal in n w ¼ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated April 16; consideration, $25,000.

The premises No. 115 Lytle st, dated April 30; consideration, $3,500.

The premises No. 474 West Taylor st, dated April 30; consideration, $4,500.

Indiana av, 175 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x160 ft, dated April 25; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 12, in Block 6, of Davis' s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated May 3; consideration, $1,775.

Indiana av, near Thirty-fourth st, w f, 45 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $5,500.

Prairie av, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 12; consideration, $8,500.

Adams st, between Centre av and Aberdeen st, s f, 30x187½ ft, dated May 1; consideration, $9,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 43 and 44, in Picke's ½ Block 18, s e ¼ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 5; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 42, in Picke's ½ Block 18, of s e ¼ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $770.

Lots 34 to 39, in Picke's ½ Block 18, of s e ¼ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $3,200.

Lot 48, in Picke's ½ Block 18, of s e ¼ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $800.

Sheffield av, s w corner Lill av, 25x126 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 25 to 38, in Block 7, of Eberhart and Weage's n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 20, 1871; consideration, $5,[illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	7,351	4,873	1,913	2,065
Wheat, bu	6,267	10,881	17,914	123,449
Corn, bu	106,424	92,636	375,845	118,489
Oats, bu	30,451	15,610	15,086	5,215
Rye, bu	1,750	1,175	384	375
Barley, bu	2,200	1,399	824	6,483
Grass seed, lbs	16,800	11,328	11,712	5,800
Flax seed, lbs	....	21,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	10,688	2,486	....	9,000
Cured meats, lbs	98,440	47,678	247,900	91,500
Beef, brls	26	10	26	71
Pork, brls	....	261	1,763	633
Lard, lbs	9,470	56,984	150,250	7,500
Tallow, lbs	21,150	17,570	280	21,211
Butter, lbs	43,605	42,840	7,410	66,320
Live hogs, No.	14,978	8,469	10,558	2,063
Cattle, No.	3,599	2,016	3,219	3,175
Sheep, No.	881	447	968	....
Hides, lbs	136,300	95,404	61,786	45,684
Highwines, brls	482	207	231	480
Wool, lbs	48,100	37,588	93,012	44,300
Potatoes, bu	2,200	3,990	315	....
Lumber, m	1,068	4,827	1,047	2,579
Shingles, m	2,880	1,811	1,900	1,911
Lath, m	70	129	70	240
Salt, brls	340	5,080	185	887

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,216 bu wheat; 19,511 bu oats; 351 bu rye; 443 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 10 cars wheat, 215 cars and 22,500 bu corn, 29 cars oats, 1 car rye, 4 cars barley. Total, (259 cars) 131,000 bu.

The produce markets were moderately active to-day, and the leading breadstuffs were stronger, in sympathy with higher prices in New York, where wheat and corn were reported to be in good demand for shipment. This would seem to be the first real export day of the season on the seaboard. The session here would probably have been more active but for the general interest exhibited in the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention.

The death of Samuel Howe, one of the oldest and most highly respected members of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change to-day, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

No little indignation was expressed on 'Change to-day at the report that a certain railroad line connecting Chicago with Iowa is discriminating in favor of a firm in this city, supplying them with cars, and unloading them with celerity, while other shippers from Iowa are unable to obtain. It is stated that the firm in question has issued circulars inviting consignments, and claiming that they had made special arrangements with the road. A commission merchant visited an officer of the road, and reported that the officer admitted to him that the aforesaid firm was receiving some such distinguished consideration as claimed, and that the recompense paid therefor was $5 per car. It is strange that those parties who are not thus "[illegible]" are not happy."

The report of the trade and commerce of the port and city of Buffalo, for 1871, compiled by William Thurstone, Secretary of the Board of Trade, is just out, and is a more than usually valuable document, abounding with information and suggestions, as well as the bald statistics not generally found in these annual pamphlets.

The aggregate demand for metals and tinners' stock was moderately large, and the feeling developed was one of firmness. Nails were in better demand and firmer, owing to the light supply at the East, sales being made upon the basis of $5.75 rates. Naval stores and building materials were largely inquired for at Thursday's quotations. Lumber at the yards was fairly active, and for the better grades quotations tend upward. Eggs were in better inquiry, but at a lower range of prices, sales being made all the way from 12@13c ₱ dozen. Poultry and potatoes were fair to active and firm. There were no new developments in the grocery market. The demand from the country trade continues uninterruptedly active, and, with full stocks on hand, a highly satisfactory business is doing. Prices were firm for nearly all goods in the list, but especially so for refined sugars, spices, and soaps. The dry goods trade was reported more quiet than during the preceding days of the week, there being a perceptible falling off in the attendance of country merchants, but mail orders continue fair, and in the aggregate, a liberal business was transacted. Prices underwent no visible change, ruling steady and firm as previously quoted. The dried-fruit trade continues active, so far as domestic assortments are concerned, and prices are firm for everything on the list. Peaches and apples are still advancing. No change was noted in the fish market. There was a good demand from country dealers and also a fair inquiry from the city trade, at $5.50@5.75 for No. 1 whitefish; at $5.25@5.50 for No. 1 trout, and at $9.75@10.00 for No. 1 shore mackerel. Hay, hides and leather were firmer and unchanged. Oils met with a liberal inquiry, and all standard goods were being held with decided firmness. Paints and colors continue active at the quoted prices.

Highwines were rather more active at the inside quotation of yesterday, the market drooping in sympathy with New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 83c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet and lower. There are very few vessels here, but shippers do not want them at recent rates, and they were quoted as low as 8½@9c for corn to Buffalo. Vessels to arrive, now at Buffalo, were offered at 8c for do. Corn to Oswego was held at 16c. Only two charters were reported, which will send out about 40,000 bu of corn, at 10c by propeller, and 8½c by sail, both to Buffalo.

Provisions were quiet and dull. The market opened weak, especially on mess pork and lard, owing to the further large receipts of hogs, which caused a depression of 15@20c per 100 lbs in the price of the live animal. A few short buyers appeared at the decline, which prevented a further drop, though the market ruled dull and was again weak at the close, with more sellers than buyers. A few holders were apparently firm, claiming that a further decline in hogs must result in stopping the supply of the animal. Pork declined 10@15 per brl; lard was dull at yesterday's inside figures, and meats were generally quoted easier. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash, or seller May, $12.65; do seller June, $12.70@12.75; do seller July, $13.00; seller August, nominal; prime mess, $11.25@11.75. Lard, cash, or seller May, $8.65@8.70; do seller June, $8.85@8.87½; do seller July, $8.95@9.00. Dry salted meats at 4¾@4⅞c for shoulders; 6⅜@6½c for short ribs, and 7⅛c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations, for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¾@6⅞c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8½c for clear; 11@12½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 400 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.65; 750 brls do seller June at $12.87½; 250 brls do at $12.85; 750 brls do seller July at $13.10; 500 brls do at $13.05; 250 brls do at $13.00; 95 tcs summer lard at 8½c; 50 tcs do at do loose; 1,000 green hams at 9c; 50 boxes short ribs at 7¼c.

Flour was active to the extent of the offerings, the demand being better than heretofore for the lower grades of extras, and for superfines. Prices were firm, under the advance in wheat here, and news of a stronger market in New York. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Fancy) at $8.50; 100 brls do (Clear Grit) at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 200 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.20; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.00; 200 brls do at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.00; 100 brls unsound do at $3.[illegible]; 100 brls do at $3.50; 50 brls rye flour at $5.75. Total, 1,650 brls. Bran was easier. Sales were 30 tons on through cars at $17.50; and 10 tons at $17.25 on track. Middlings sold to the extent of 10 tons at $19.50, delivered.

Wheat averaged 1½@2c higher, but was irregular, though strong at the advance, which amounted to 2½c on yesterday's closing quotation. Liverpool was early reported 1d per 100 lbs higher, while New York was more active and firmer. These reports brought out a much better demand than heretofore, both for cash and future, but the offerings were light; hence the aggregate of trading was not large. The inquiry was principally for next month, but there was a good demand for cash wheat, and seller the month, much of the trading being in settlements. Seller June opened at $1.38¼, advanced to $1.39½, fell back to $1.38½, and from that point advanced slowly to $1.41½ at the close, under the receipt of news of a stronger market in New York, and an advance in gold. Seller May sold at $1.36½@1.38½, and seller July at $1.39½@1.41½, all closing at the outside. Buyer May sold at $1.40. There was nothing doing in other grades than No. 2 spring, and so little has been done in them for several days past that it is impossible to give quotations. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.39; 5,000 bu do at $1.38½; 15,000 bu do at $1.38½; 15,000 bu do at $1.38½; 5,000 bu do at $1.38; 37,800 bu do at $1.38; 5,000 bu do at $1.37½; 20,400 bu do at $1.37½; 15,000 bu do at $1.37½; 10,000 bu do at $1.37; 5,000 bu do at $1.36½; 400 bu by sample at $1.49. Total, 193,000 bu.

Corn was more active, and averaged ⅞@1c higher, ruling strong all through the session, with a better demand than for several days past, especially for cash lots. The "bears" early reported a decline in Liverpool, but private advices from that city quoted the market as 3d higher, and these advices prevailed, bringing out a good demand from the short interest, while the decline in freights stimulated the shippers to take hold of all the cash corn offered. The firmness was helped by the fact that the shipments were again large, promising a material diminution in the amount of stocks on hand to be reported for the close of this week. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 43⅛c, and advanced to 43¾c at the close, there being but little distinction between regular and fresh receipts. Seller the last half of May sold at 43¼@43⅞c; seller June at 44½@45¼c; seller July at 46@46⅞c; and seller August at 47@47⅞c, all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 13,600 bu No. 2 at 43½c; 71,600 bu do at 43⅞c; 55,000 bu do at 43⅜c; 10,000 bu do at 43½c; 30,000 bu do on through cars at 44c; 1,000 bu do on track at 43½c; 11,000 bu do afloat at 44c; 24,400 bu rejected at 41½c. Total, 222,400 bu.

Oats were active at ½c advance, with free buying at the improvement, which was partially due to sympathy with wheat and corn here, and partly owing to continued strength in New York. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 35½@36c; and seller June at 37¼@37⅞c, closing steady. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 35⅝c; 16,200 bu do at 36⅛c; 1,200 bu do at [illegible]; 6,000 bu do at 36¼c, all fresh receipts; 15,000 bu do regular at 36c; 40,000 bu do at 35½c; 1,200 bu by sample at 42c; 600 bu do at 41c; 600 bu do at 40c; 600 bu do at 40c; 600 bu do at 37½c. Total of 3,600 bu.

Rye was in good shipping demand, and again higher, though buyers held off till near the close of the session in the hope of preventing an advance. Sales were 3,800 bu No. 2 at [illegible], and 5,000 bu do at 80c.

Barley was quiet and again easier, though the inside sale was made on a bluff, and is no index of the market. There were few buyers present. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 57c; 1,200 bu do at 56½c; and 400 bu do at 55c. Seller the month was offered at one time at 54½c.

A rather complicated system of grain inspection is proposed for Buffalo, judging from the following excerpts from the recommendation of a committee appointed to report on the subject:

That the Chicago standard be adopted for grain coming from ports between Chicago and Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee standard for grain shipped from ports north of Milwaukee on Lake Michigan and Green Bay.

For all grain shipped from ports on the south side of Lake Erie, between Detroit and Cleveland, Toledo standard.

For all ports having systems of inspection—such as Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland, their standards to be adopted. For Canada grain, for white and red winter wheat, Toledo standard. For spring wheat, Milwaukee standard. For Canada barley and oats, Chicago standard.

Fees for inspection: For grain inspected out of vessels into elevators or canal boats, 40 cents per 1,000 bu, to be paid by consignee; for grain inspected out of elevators into boats or vessels, 40 cents per 1,000 bu, to be paid by buyers or according to Chicago custom; for inspection out of [illegible] into cars, 25 cents per car.

LATEST.

In the afternoon grain was again firmer. Wheat advanced ½c per bu, corn ⅛c, and oats about ⅛c. Provisions were quiet and steady. Sales on the card were: 500 brls pork, seller June, at $12.90; 1,250 brls do, seller July, at $13.00; 15,000 bu wheat at $1.40; 30,000 bu do seller June at $1.42; 45,000 bu do at $1.42½; 20,000 bu do at $1.42¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.42[illegible]; 10,000 bu corn, seller June, at 44⅞c; 70,000 bu do at 44½c; 5,000 bu do, seller July, at 46½c; 5,000 bu oats, seller June, at 37½c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅞c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	$12.50	$12.65
Mess pork, seller May	12.55	12.60
Mess pork, seller June	12.75	12.80
Mess pork, seller July	12.95	13.05
Mess pork, seller August	....	....
Lard, cash	....	8.65
Lard, seller May	8.65	8.70
Lard, seller June	8.80	8.90
Lard, seller July	....	9.00
Wheat, cash	1.40	1.40½
Wheat, seller June	1.42¼	1.42¾
Wheat, July	1.42	1.42½
Wheat, seller the year	1.21	1.23
Corn, cash	44	44
Corn, seller June	44¾	44¾
Corn, seller July	46	46½
Corn, seller August	47	47½
Oats, cash	36	36
Oats, seller June	37½	37⅝
Oats, seller July	....	....

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 3.

BUTTER—The inquiry for this staple was of a liberal character, both local buyers and shippers taking hold freely, and for all grades above common the market ruled comparatively steady, at previous rates. The receipts were moderate but, with the exception of choice qualities the offerings considerably exceeded the demand. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 26@28c; choice roll, 18@21c; common to fair, 13@17c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 10@14c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for the past fortnight or more. The demand is not particularly active, but is fully as large as is usual at this season of the year, and with ample stocks in store a good feeling prevails all around. We quote the market steady, as follows: Stark, 39c; Grabampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, [illegible]; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 26½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market to-day was active at former quotations: Buisco, $1.75; New York stucco, coating $[illegible]; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $2.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $45.00@50.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead 10c. Bar iron, 5@6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4@5½c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15.

BROOM CORN—There was a slight improvement in the demand, and quotations were a shade firmer, although remaining unchanged: Common at $70.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime green stock, $90.00@130.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—We note the following changes in our price list: $1.60@1.75 for common; $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 do for navy.

CHEESE—Only a light business was doing in the market for this staple, and the easy feeling prevalent for some time past is still noticeable. The receipts of new cheese are still somewhat limited, but a steady increase is witnessed, and the tendency of prices is downward. We quote: New York factory, old, 18@19c; do new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, new, 13@14c; Western factory, new, 11@14c.

COAL—Remains inactive, without change in price. No cargoes have yet arrived. We repeat our quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $11.00@11.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Business in this department was active for the season, and the firmness that has been a feature of the market for some time past is still prevalent. Stocks are unusually light, and dealers are making no effort to increase sales at the prices now current. We quote:

Peaches, 3 lb	$3.25@3.50
Peaches, 2 lb	2.35@2.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.30@3.35
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobsters, 2 lb	3.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.15
Oysters, 1 lb	2.25
[illegible]	1.25

COOPERAGE—Sold to a light extent, but dealers were firm in their views at yesterday's quotations: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.80@2.00; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $5.00@9.00; circle flour headings, [illegible] per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The demand was larger, but a few holders were effecting sales at 12c, while the outside price was 13c. The supply was ample.

FISH—Dealers reported a good demand on interior account, and a fair inquiry from local consumers, and the market ruled steady at annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, 1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—There was no let up in the demand for domestic fruits, and the upward movement of prices continues. There were no quotable changes to-day, but an advance in peaches and apples seems imminent. For imported varieties the demand was only fair, and prices were steady. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.20@3.30; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 37@38c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches halves, 13@14c; do quarters, [illegible]; currants, 9@10c; apples, Southern, 9@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11½@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—Prices were without change. A moderate demand exists, and the following quotations are well sustained: Apples from store, $4.50@6.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $12.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $5.50@5.75; do Palermo, $5.00@5.25.

GROCERIES—The inquiry for groceries continues steadily active, with prices generally firm. The stocks are full, and the large and increasing demands of the country trade are being promptly met. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 22½@23c; good at 22@22½c; Singapore at 24@24½c; Costa Rica at 24@24½c; Maracaibo at 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon at 7½@8c; Carolina at 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars at 12⅞@13c; A, standard, at 12@12¼c; A, No. 2, at 11⅞@12c; B at 11⅝@11⅞c; XC, at 11½@11⅝c; C, at 11½@11⅝c; choice brown, at 10@11½c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at [illegible]; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 48@55c; extra at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22@22½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6¼@6½c; standard, at 6@6½c; German mottled, at 7@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4@4½c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6@7c; common, at 5@6c.

HAY—The shipping demand was again large to-day, and prices were firm at the late advance. We repeat our quotations, which are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: Timothy, beater pressed, $19.00@21.00; do loose pressed, $17.00@18.00; prairie, pressed, $11.00@12.50. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.25, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue in good demand, both on local and Eastern account, and the market rules steady and firm as previously quoted: Green city butchers', 9½c; green salted, cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10@11c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 17c, 18c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby, cut, scored, [illegible], or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—To-day a fair demand existed for this line of goods, and a very firm feeling prevailed. Following are the quotations now current:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@7c
Bar iron	5 @5 2-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 @5 9-10 rates
Hoop	6 @6 [illegible] rates
Oval	5 3-10@5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian, No. 1 stained	18
Sheet iron	[illegible] rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ rates
German plow steel	10½@13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 @12 rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @12 rates

LEATHER—Nothing new was noted under this head. There was a liberal movement, and the market was strong at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₱ lb	80@1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	26@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ₱ ft	21@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, 21 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 24 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market presented no new features to-day. Trade exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and quotations were fully sustained. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 70 rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 50c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 49c; tin'd copper, 46c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—We make no changes in rates, which are as follows: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $9.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—The general demand was active for this season at unchanged rates:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	22 @ 38
Marline, ₱ lb	23½@ 25
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	@ 18
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ₱ brl	7.50 @7.50
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Prices were steady at the following range: Carbon, 23½@25c; extra winter lard oil, 83c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 77c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—An active demand exists for this class of goods, and the quoted prices are firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list, as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	3.00
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	[illegible]

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—The demand was more active, and prices for good Western ruled a shade higher. We now quote as follows: 80@85c for good Western, and 88@90c for good straight Ohio peachblows.

POULTRY—Trade was fairly active at about former quotations: Pigeons, 50@60c per dozen; live chickens, $4.25@4.50 per dozen.

SEEDS—For clover, millet, and Hungarian, a higher range of prices prevailed, owing to an increased demand and small supply. We revise our list as follows: Clover at $8.15@8.30 for good to prime, and $[illegible]@8.40 for mammoth. Millet at $1.25@1.40, and Hungarian at $1.25@1.30. Timothy at $2.15@2.[illegible] for fair to good; $[illegible] for prime.

SALT—Following are the prices now ruling: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $4.00 per bag.

TEAS—A good business was doing in this market, and prices were steady and firm. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 80@90c; common to fine Oolong, 50@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 35@40c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@35c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—Was again lower, the continued large receipts causing a weak feeling all round. We note a decline of $1.00 per cord, and revise our quotations as follows: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—In this market there are few new features to note. Trade is rather quiet, but prices rule steady as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	38@45c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	45@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	63@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The market was moderately active at the annexed rates:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs
Boston	.55	$1.10	....	....	....
New York	.50	1.00	50	65	90
Philadelphia Harrisburg & Baltimore	.45	.90	45	55	80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	....
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	....
Newark, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	....	.60	40	41	....
Akron, O.	.40	.60	30	35	....
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	....	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 3.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,845	9,142	2,026
Tuesday	2,854	8,913	761
Wednesday	4,697	17,614	1,391
Thursday	3,599	14,978	881
Friday	2,341	10,918	319
Total	16,336	61,565	5,378
Same time last week	13,872	42,182	4,240
Week before last	15,875	41,925	5,710

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,881	6,379	1,210
Tuesday	1,419	6,899	519
Wednesday	2,056	8,436	....
Thursday	3,219	10,558	968
Friday	....	....	....
Total	8,605	32,272	2,697

CATTLE—In the market for beef cattle no important change was noticeable. The arrivals were somewhat smaller than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the sale pens were filled to overflowing with stale cattle, and buyers were again in a position to dictate terms. Advices from the East were, if possible, even more discouraging than on the preceding days of the week, and shippers seemed disinclined to operate to any considerable extent notwithstanding the extremely low prices prevalent, and the aggregate of sales was the smallest of any day of the week. A drove of extra steers, averaging 1,458 lbs, found a purchaser at $6.45, but with this single exception nothing fetched over $6.25, and very few over $5.75, the prevailing prices being $4.50@5.75. The demand for butchers' stuff to supply the local trade was fair, and it was noticeable that the class of stock taken was much better than usually finds its way into their hands, several sales being made at $5.00@5.25, while in two or three instances $5.50@5.75 was paid. Stockers were inquired for to a limited extent only, and values were nominally unchanged. Among the offerings were eight fancy steers shipped from Tazewell County by J. C. Darnell. Their average weight, in the country, was 2,680 lbs, and the price asked for them is $9.00. An offer of $8.00 was refused. The market closed dull and weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.40@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.40@5.60
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	fat pony steers	1,068	$5.30
14	smooth fleshy steers	1,117	6.00
37	choice steers	1,311	6.15
82	good steers	1,272	5.50
40	extra steers	1,458	6.45
14	fat smooth steers	1,113	5.50
19	stockers	899	4.25
14	medium steers	1,283	5.25
32	fat pony steers	1,090	5.20
15	oxen	1,600	6.00
31	choice steers	1,298	6.40
18	choice steers	1,270	5.90
29	butchers' stock	930	4.87½
32	medium stock	1,202	5.12½
17	choice smooth steers	1,200	5.75
17	medium steers	1,194	5.40
17	good smooth steers	1,280	5.55
18	fair steers	1,160	5.25
58	choice steers	1,272	5.62½
148	extra steers	1,378	6.25
16	good steers	1,294	5.45

HOGS—As compared with yesterday, the general features of the hog market were unchanged. The receipts, though considerably smaller than on yesterday or Wednesday, were large, and, taken in connection with the number left over from the preceding days of the week, made a supply so largely exceeding the demand that buyers were in a position to successfully dictate terms, and further concessions of 10@15c were asked and readily obtained, prices receding to $3.90@4.20. At this low range there was a liberal amount of trading, but after all demands had been met, a large number remained in the pens unsold, and the market again closed weak. Sales were reported at $3.80@3.75 for "culls;" at $3.90@4.00 for common, and at $4.10@4.20 for common to choice, with the bulk at $4.00@4.15. Two or three car loads of extra were taken at $5.25. The following transactions fairly reflect the market:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
111	292	$4.10	57	195	$4.25	36	322	$3.80
21	189	4.10	119	206	4.10	130	191	4.15
56	160	4.05	62	194	4.10	64	242	4.50
56	217	4.05	55	232	4.10	51	257	4.15
57	192	4.05	54	231	4.10	67	250	4.20
118	202	4.10	56	259	4.10	67	170	4.12½
59	233	4.20	60	231	4.10	94	200	4.15
114	252	4.20	78	199	4.00	52	233	4.10
50	227	4.15	86	181	4.00	59	199	4.20
64	132	4.15	66	200	4.00	48	259	4.15
52	219	4.10	57	205	4.15	69	184	4.12½
57	207	4.10	51	291	4.15	74	162	4.12½
62	187	4.00	54	215	4.20	110	210	4.10
62	205	4.05	57	189	4.00	45	254	4.20
52	215	4.00	189	200	4.05	53	227	4.15
49	218	4.10	36	175	4.05	53	243	4.15
62	294	4.00	51	2[illegible]1	4.00	57	181	4.00
50	183	4.00	156	198	4.05	77	172	4.00
64	200	4.05	42	274	4.00	50	183	4.00
167	198	4.20	95	319	3.80	20	245	4.00
198	2[illegible]4	4.25						

SHEEP—The market was quiet and without quotable change. The receipts were light, but the demand was also small, and yesterday's prices were no more than sustained.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 3.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts	Shipments
Lumber, feet, m	1,068	1,047
Shingles, m	2,880	1,900
Lath, pieces, m	70	70

CARGOES—The market to-day exhibited a fair degree of activity, and prices were nominally unchanged. A sawed shingles sold at $3.00, and lath at $3.50 per m. Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr Emma, from Ludington, 100 m ft piece stuff, $15.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Blackhawk, from Ludington, 115 m ft piece stuff at $15.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Kewaunee, from Kewaunee, 165 m ft strips and boards at $18.00; 50 m lath at $3.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr New Hampshire, from White Hall, 40 m ft strips at $18.50, 40 m joist and scantling at $15.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo barge Mary Amanda, from Grand Haven, 100 m ft hemlock lumber at $11.00; 11,200 lath, at $2.50; 1,256 pickets, at $20.00 (mill tally). Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo schr C. Baab, from Muskegon, 135 m ft boards and strips, at $17.50; 3 m pickets, at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Four Brothers, from White Lake, 80 m ft common mixed lumber, at $16.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

The following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee	$3.00 ₱ M.
Ludington	2.50 "
Pentwater	2.50 "
Muskegon	2.25 "
White Hall	2.50 "
Grand River	2.25 "

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—Wood	$3.00 ₱ cord.
Railroad Ties	10c.
Two Rivers—Lumber	2.50 ₱ M.
Ahnapee—Wood	2.75 ₱ cord.
Ahnapee—Railroad Ties	9c.
Ahnapee—Cedar Posts	4½@5½c
Ahnapee—Shingles	25c ₱ M.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade continues active, and prices rule firm, as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@23.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	27.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	35.00@38.00
B stock boards	26.00@28.00
Common boards	19.00@20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under	19.00@20.00
Fencing	17.00@20.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, A or star	[illegible]

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	25.00@32.00
Whitewood (dry)	35.00@40.00
Black walnut (clear)	65.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	35.00@50.00
Cherry	50.00@60.00

ON TRACK.

The market was dull, but prices steady and unchanged:

A or star shingles	$[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 27s@27s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 10d; spring, 11s 10d@11s 5d; white, 12s 10d@12s 4d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 60s. Lard, 41s. Received during the last three days, 12,000 quarters, 6,000 of which were American.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—Extra flour, 27@28s. Spring wheat, 11s 10d@11s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, May 3—5:00 p. m.—Consols, money, 93¼; account, 93¼. Bonds, '62, 90½; '65, 91½; '67, 90¼; 10-40s, 89.

PARIS, May 3.—Rentes, 54f 40c. Specie in Bank of France increased 2,300,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11@11½d; Orleans, 11⅝@11¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Red spring wheat, 11s 10d@11s 6d; red winter, 12s 10d. Flour, 27@28s. Corn 28s 6d.

Cheese, etc. Cumberland middles, 30s 6d; short ribs, 34s 6d.

A letter to the London *Corn Trade List*, dated Taganrog, Russia, April 6, says: "The navigation having been reopened, three steamers and seven sailing vessels have anchored in our roads. Another convoy of about 20 vessels are signalled from the entrance of the Azof, and will arrive here at the first favorable turn in the weather. This will make 30 vessels in all, against 300 last year at the reopening of navigation; this is not beginning the campaign of 1872 under very favorable auspices. Chartering has commenced, but is progressing very slowly. After the considerable losses of last year, which was valued by good financial authorities at three million roubles for the commerce of the Azof only, and there being still considerable quantities of unsold wheat abroad, it is quite natural that holders should rather retard exports than to press them forward. In consequence of the firmness in prices, business to-day for exportation is almost impossible. In the interior prices are still more firmly held than here, caused by the demand from certain provinces, who have already made some sales, the consequences of which we indirectly feel here. The weather is favorable for field labor and for the spring sowing, which is hoped to be finished early and in good condition. Freights are quite nominal, the demand for vessels being absolutely wanting at present. Both steamers and sailing vessels are quoted 40s for the U. K., and 4s per charge for the Mediterranean."

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The dry goods market is comparatively quiet, yet as a rule steady and firm, although some slight changes are noticeable in the least desirable textures. Prints of various makes are hardly so firm; at least good styles which were selling at 12c can now be had at 11½c, and Dolly Vardens, which were commanding 13c can be now bought for 12½c, but this is owing more to style and lateness of the season, rather than to any other cause. All desirable fancy prints still command 12c, and good standards, 11½c; while Washington green and orange colors bring 13c. Paper cambrics have been reduced half a cent per yard by the agents, but jobbers have made no change yet from 13½c. Perhaps they will to-morrow or Monday. Cottonades are steady, and in moderate demand only, at 32½@37½c for Everett plain, and 35c for Farmers' and Mechanics'. Grain bags in moderate request, but firm and steady, at 33c for Amoskeag, and 38@40c for Stark A. Bear duck, 8-oz, sells at 22½@24c; Montana Ravens, 23@25c for 29-inch, and 32½@35c for 40-inch. American bunting in all colors is higher, and American flags, $2.00@25.00.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 500, making week's supply 7,637 head, or 433 cars, against 424 last week. Scarcely anything remained on the market; demand fair; sales 98 Illinois steers, av 1,033 to 1,175 lbs, at $5.00@6.25; 20 Canada stockers, av 712 lbs, at $4.62½; 5 Texas steers, av 1,150 lbs, at $6.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 600 head, making supply for week 8,600, against 7,000 last week. Market closed firm; everything sold at unchanged prices; sales 629 wooled Michigan sheep, av 70 to 85 lbs, at $7.50@8.80; 1,023 wooled Missouri sheep, av 86 to 104 lbs, at $8.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,100, making week's supply 20,10[illegible] against 16,700 last week. Market dull, being strong, but ½c less than those of last week; sales 290 Illinois, av 202 to 207 lbs, at $4.45@4.50.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Cattle—Beeves to-day, 31 cars; total since Sunday, 8,300, or 1,000 more than the previous week. The market is quicker, and prime cattle are ½c better, cool weather helping; poor of 5½ cwt sold at 10½c; fair 6½ cwt, 12c; good 8 cwt, 13c; and prime 8½ cwt, 13½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,700, making 3,500 for the week, against 14,300 last week. Market good, and prices rather better at 7½@8c for good to prime sheared, and 8½ to 10½c for ordinary to choice wool lots.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,600 to-day, and 31,000 for the week. Trade dull, and most dressed at 6c; pigs going at 6½c; two cars live, 150 lbs, 4 1/8@4 1/6c.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, held firmly; XX spring, $6.50@7.25. Wheat excited and higher; No. 1, $1.46; No. 2, $1.39. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 35½c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 43½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 75c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2, 65c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 10c. Oswego, 15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.62½. Lard, 8½c. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; short ribs, 6½c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 3.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; receipts, 8,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.60@6.90; common to good, $7.10@7.90; good to choice, $7.95@8.35; white wheat Western, extra, $8.40@9.25; extra Ohio, $7.50@9.00; extra St. Louis, $8.00@12.25. Rye flour firmer at $4.25@5.35. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher; no receipts; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.62@1.63½; Northwestern Club, $1.63@1.66; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.66; winter red Western, $1.80; Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn higher; receipts, 61,000 bu; mixed Western, 75@76c; yellow Western, 77c; old Western mixed, 74c. Oats firmer; receipts, 19,000 bu; Western, 52@53½c; Ohio, 54@55c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 15½@16c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar less active and unchanged. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 60@70c. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12@12½c; refined, 22½@23c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 57½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.87½@14.00; prime mess, $13.25. Beef unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear, 8@8⅛c; short clear, 8½c. Cut meats firm; hams, 9½@10½c; shoulders, 5½@6½c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅞@9c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Firm; new, 29@31c.

CHEESE—Quiet; 15@17c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $8.00@9.50. Wheat firm; red, $2.00; white, $2.00@2.10. Rye, $1.00. Corn firm. Oats unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull; 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; white, $2.15@2.20. Corn firmer; Western, 68c. Oats dull; Western, 58@59c.

PROVISIONS—Pork and bulk meats unchanged. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 8c; sugar cured hams and lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—89c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat higher, but dull; No. 1 red winter, $1.84@1.85; No. 2, $1.74@1.75. Corn quiet at 57c. Oats steady; No. 1, 45.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 3—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; only a limited business. Wheat—spring firm; No. 2 Chicago $1.45; winter firmer; sample lots No. 3 Red, $1.95. Corn slow; No. 2 46@47c. Oats better; No. 2 43½@44c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye firm; No. 2, 84c.

WHISKEY—88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, at $13.50. Bacon weak; loose shoulders, 5c; do clear rib, 7c; packed do, 7¼c. Lard firm; refined, 9c.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; $8.50@8.75. Wheat in fair demand, and higher; red, $1.90@2.00. Other grains unchanged.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; regular, $13.00. Lard quiet, 8½@9c. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly at 4¼c, 6½c, and 7c. Bacon quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7¼@7½c.

HOGS—Dull and lower; $4.00@4.25; receipts, 985.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 3—TOBACCO—Active; lugs, $7.50@8.00; low leaf, $8@9.00; medium to fine, 9½@11½c.

COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; $7.50@7.75. Wheat nominal. Corn 50@56c sacked and delivered. Rye firm, at $1.00. Oats, 48c prime sacked.

PROVISIONS—Steady; fair order demand. Pork $13.00@13.25. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7c, loose. Sugar-cured hams, 11@13c. Lard, tierce 9@10c.

WHISKEY—Steady; 84c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat excited and 4@5c higher; No 1 White Michigan, $1.98½@1.94; amber Illinois, $1.90. Corn was steady; high mixed, 50½@51c; low mixed, 50½@50⅝c. Oats dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Firm, 5c, sail, to Kingston.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; double extra, $7.25; low to choice treble, $8.50@9.00; family, $10.00@11.50. Corn quiet; 70@74c. Oats lower; 54@55c. Bran, $1.00@1.50.

HAY—Choice, $35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.50. Bacon dull; 5½@7½@8c. Hams, sugar-cured, 11@11½c. Lard firm and scarce; tierce, packers', 9½c; refined, 9½@9¾c; keg, packers', 10½c; refined, 10½@10¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; good to fully fair, 8½@9c; prime, 10½@11½c. Molasses, no receipts; no sales.

WHISKEY—Dull; corn, 89c; choice, 94c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 23½; sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 113½.

COTTON—Firm. Sales 3,000 bales; good ordinary, 21½c; low middlings, 22½c; middling, 23½c. Receipts, 1,150 bales. Exports, to Bremen, 1,489 bales; Havre, 1,150 bales; Liverpool, 909 bales; stock 89,427 bales. Week's sales, 9,800 bales; receipts, net, 7,687 bales; gross, [illegible]. Exports, to Liverpool, 8,678 bales; Continent, 4,155 bales; Russia, 2,272 bales; Vera Cruz, 150 bales; coastwise, 3,361 bales.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... May 3.

Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 135 cords wood.
Schr [illegible], Windmill Pier, 47 cords wood.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 14 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 500 m shingles, 16 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Bark Vanderbilt, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Lucy Graham, Washington Harbor, 600 pkgs fish.
Schr Kewaunee, Kewaunee, 165 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Stillmann's Pier, 92 cords wood.
Scow Martha, Evanston, light.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, sundries.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, light.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 98 cords wood.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr James Dresden, Packard's Pier, 65 cords wood.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber, 29 m lath.
Bark Churubusco, Port au Barques, 1,000 telegraph poles, 1,000 posts.
Barge William [illegible], Grand Haven, 170 m lumber.
Scow Hercules, [illegible], 90 cords wood.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 40 cords wood, 70 m lumber.
Scow M. E. Dunham, Alaska, 8 m cedar posts.
Scow Spy, Hyde Park, 5 yards gravel.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.

CLEARED .... May 3.

Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 60 bu malt.
Schr Emma, Ludington, 100 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Bridgewater, Buffalo, 63,000 bu oats.
Schr Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Stmr H. B. Tuttle, Buffalo, 37,400 bu corn.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 green hides, 100 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop Shickluna, Montreal, 13,500 bu corn, 750 brls pork.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Geo. H. Ely, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Schr Albatross, Green Bay, 30 brls flour, 500 bu potatoes, 35 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 3 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Louise McDonald, Goderich, 11,527 bu corn, 50 brls pork.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed through the Welland Canal, May 1:

DOWN—Schrs Summit, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Jane Ralston, Toledo to Ogdensburg, lumber; Clyde, Toledo to Kingston, corn; brig Sea Gull, Toledo to Oswego, corn; schrs M. L. Collins, Toledo to Oswego, corn; S. D. Hungerford, Toledo to Oswego, corn; Lyman Chase, Toledo to Oswego, corn; prop Champlain, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo. The Champlain is the first through boat.

UP—Schooner Acontes, Oswego to Chicago, light; Thos Simms, Oswego to Toledo, light; West Side, Oswego to Chicago, salt; propeller City of London, Port Robinson to Toledo, light; schooner David Dall, Oswego to Chicago, light; Jamaica, Oswego to Chicago, salt; Kate Kelly, Oswego to Chicago, r r iron; Florida, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Gibson, Oswego to Toledo, salt; Senator Blood, Oswego to Manitowoc, r r iron; Melrose, Oswego to Detroit, lime.

WIND—West. Vessels have no trouble in getting through the ice.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 3.—No charters were reported, rates being the same as on yesterday.

DETROIT, May 1.—No inquiry is made for grain vessels. The Oswego rate is nominal at 16@18c. There is no particular strength manifested in any kind of freights. The following charters are reported: Schooner C. L. Peck, lumber, Harrisville to Cleveland, $2 on the rail; schooners J. O Moss and St. Peter, lumber, Ludington to Chicago, Ill., $2.75 on the rail.

Miscellaneous Items.

APPOINTMENTS.—We note the following appointments of Harbor Masters: Captain T. W. Steele is stationed at North LaSalle street, Captain John Stewart at Madison street bridge; Captain T. Brown at Twelfth street bridge, and Captain Peter Nelson at Twenty-second street bridge.

FIRST ARRIVAL—The schooner James R. Bentley arrived here yesterday afternoon, being the first craft from below.

THE FIRST—The schooners Sunrise and Pamlico were the first vessels to enter the rivers, St. Clair and Detroit.

ASHORE IN THE RIVER.—A vessel called the Agnes, from Port Stanley, mistook her way while coming up the Detroit River, on Wednesday, and got ashore between the two lights.

BUOYED.—The reef at Sheboygan has been buoyed.

A STEAMER ASHORE.—At an early hour this morning a propeller with a red top pipe was seen ashore at the lower end of Bois Blanc Island, the name of which was not ascertained. She is apparently upward bound, with only a part of a cargo on board, and up to latest advices unrelieved.—*Detroit Post, May 2.*

DETROIT NOTES.—The *Post* of Thursday contained the following items:

"Nearly all the steamers belonging to the lake and river towing service are out upon duty. Their services thus far seem to be directed one way, that of the transfer of vessels westward, as there has been scarcely any movement of vessels from the opposite direction. As about all the vessels come from the canal or Cleveland have arrived, the duties of the tugs will be light until the arrival of the Western fleet."

"The Coast Wrecking Company, we are informed, have taken the contract for raising the bark Alice, which capsized a few days since near Springwells. The wrecking steamer Rescue, connected with the above company, and already arrived with the schooner H. W. Johnson, and it is expected the undertaking will at once be taken in hand."

THE JENNIE GRAHAM.—Wednesday morning the mate and some of the sailors recently employed on the schooner Jennie Graham, hailing from St. Catherines, Ont., arrived in this city from Lakeport, and reported the capsizing of that vessel at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The squall came from the West, and struck the Graham when she was some 8 or 10 miles from Lakeport and on Lake Huron, and probably 30 or 40 miles north of this city. She capsized immediately and turned keel uppermost, remaining in that position for nearly an hour. The steward, an Englishman, name unknown, was in the cabin and was not seen after the vessel went over, and one of the sailors, a Norwegian, name unknown, was also lost. Captain Duncan Graham, of Glencoe, Ont., got hold of two planks and left the vessel while she remained keel uppermost, and it is supposed that he was lost.

The remainder of those on board, seven in number, clung to the vessel for nearly an hour, when she turned over on her side. They were then able to get at one of the boats, and remained in this for half an hour or more, when they were picked up by the schooner sweepstakes, and taken to a point within two or three miles of Lakeport, and they reached in their boat. Of the 10 persons on board the Graham, three were therefore lost, and seven saved; but we understand that one of the latter had a leg broken. The survivors arrived at Lakeport between 6 and 7 o'clock Tuesday evening.

The Jennie Graham was owned by Captain Graham, of St. Catherines, and Captain Duncan Graham, who sailed her, and had a capacity of 20,000 bushels of grain. At the time of the disaster she was bound for Saginaw, light, to load with lumber. It is probable that the vessel can be righted and saved.—*Port Huron Times, 1st.*

—Ice still solid in Buffalo Harbor.

—A steam-pump has been shipped to the stranded schooner Hayden, at Whitehall.

—The brig Fanny Gardner, wrecked near Death's Door, last fall, is to be towed to Chicago.

—Schooner Dane lost her jibboom at Toledo, a few days since, through collision.

—The schooner Mail, loaded with stone from Kingston for Toronto, was driven ashore at Fish Point.

—The tug Lady Franklin went ashore on Gull Point, Lake Ontario, at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, loaded with coal and scrap iron. She is not in a dangerous condition, and will be got off. The Ironsides was thrown overboard.

FIRST ARRIVALS FROM BELOW.—The following record shows the opening of the Straits, and the passage of first vessels during the past thirty-five seasons:

Date.	Name of Vessel.
1837—May 28	Steamer James Madison.
1838—April 26	Steamer Pennsylvania.
1839—April 30	Steamer Columbus.
1840—April 11	Steamer Chesapeake.
1841—April 25	Steamer Great Western.
1842—Mar. 26	Steamer Chesapeake.
1843—May 6	Steamer Bunker Hill.
1844—April 29	Steamer Missouri.
1845—April 5	Propeller Hercules.
1846—April 10	Steamer Bunker Hill.
1847—April 20	Steamer Louisiana.
1848—April 19	Propeller Manhattan.
1849—April 12	Schooner Petrel.
1850—April 4	Schooner Republic.
1851—April 4	Schooner Republic.
1852—May 9	Propeller Wisconsin.
1853—April 13	Propeller Forest City.
1854—April 26	Brig Globe.
1855—May 2	Schooner Republic.
1856—May 2	Schooner David Todd.
1857—May 1	Steamer Lady Elgin.
1858—April 6	Schooner Fred Hill.
1859—April 2	Steamer City of Cleveland.
1860—April 12	Propeller Prairie State.
1861—April 25	Propellers Nile and Free State.
1862—April 13	Propeller Queen of the Lakes.
1863—April 20	Propeller Badger State.
1864—April 20	Propeller Bristol.
1865—April 21	Propeller Montgomery.
1866—April 23	Propeller Montgomery.
1867—April 23	Propeller Montgomery.
1868—April 20	Propeller Montgomery.
1869—April 27	Propeller Donaldson.
1870—April 17	Propellers City of New York and City of Concord.
1871—April 2	Propeller City of Fremont.
1872—May 2	Propeller East.

—*Milwaukee Sentinel, May 3.*

Death Syringes.

From a Paris letter.

There are romances as well as tragedies of the Commune which are now coming to light, and among them are some which threaten to test the acumen of the antiquarians who may seek, a century hence, to write the history of this uprising. The part which petroleum played in the great destruction will never be fully known, and equally strange will then appear the stories of the little "death-syringes" which were to exterminate the invaders amid their successful occupation of the city. It is established before the Committee of Inquiry that instruments answering to the ancient *poire d'angoisse*, were actually made and distributed for use upon the Prussians. They were,—although no one has been found who has seen them,—little India-rubber tubes filled with prussic acid, armed with a short and sharp "fang" which would at once inflict a wound little noticeable, and inject a drop of the instantaneous poison beneath the skin of the victim. In the form of a thimble worn upon the taper finger of a virtuous Parisienne, these weapons were to deal death with every gallant embrace a Prussian might gain from his fair enemies. No less than twenty thousand of these infernal machines, it is said, were made, and, perhaps, it is well that Bismarck restrained his army of occupation within strict limits, and prevented that familiar intercourse of victors with the vanquished for which the female portion of Paris was so well prepared.

Wanted Plain English.

From the Portage Lake Mining Gazette.

Society in Ontonagon in 1854 was not so select as it was a year or two afterward. At a hop given one evening at the Bigelow House, an aspiring youth of the place invited one of that village's fairest daughters to dance a quadrille, and while on the floor with his partner, waiting for the "sets" to fill up, the following conversation occurred, which will help illustrate a point and serve as a hint to young gentlemen who are ambitious to "talk big:"

Young Gentleman. "The assembly here this evening, Miss ——, far exceeds Mr. Van Anden's anticipation."

Young Lady. "Hey! what yer say?"

Young Gentleman (voice a key higher). "The assembly here this evening far exceeds Mr. Van Anden's anticipation."

Young Lady (looking in wonderment). "What yer say?"

Young Gentleman (slightly riled). "There is a d—d big crowd here to-night, Miss——"

Young Lady (brightening up). "Yes siree-bob, there is."

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION CASH IN ADVANCE.
Daily, 7 days per week, by Mail.....$10
Daily, 6 days per week, by Mail.....8
Tri-Weekly Tribune, per year, by Mail.....5
Weekly Tribune, per year, by Mail.....3
Postage at the office is paid by the publishers.
Subscriptions may be sent either by Draft, Express, Post Office address in full, Bankers' Checks, or Local Agents.
Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in Registered Letters, at our risk.
Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Tribune, 1 copy, one year.....$10 00
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 423 Walnut-st., in the basement of the Pickering Building, where all advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Saturday Morning, May 4, 1872.

WHAT WE ARE TAXED FOR.

The question of taxation, however intricate and tedious it may be to many people, is nevertheless the most important of all political questions next to personal liberty. Personal freedom is, of course, inalienable; but involved in the question of personal freedom is the right of every man to the full earnings of his labor. One of the great crimes laid at the door of the system of African slavery was, that it denied to four millions of freemen the earnings of their labor; that it confiscated the products of toil, and handed them over to a privileged class, who of themselves produced nothing. African slavery has been abolished, but this distinguishing feature of the system is yet in force, not with respect to the earnings of four millions of Africans, but to the earnings of the forty millions of people who constitute our National population.

Taxes are, of necessity, a part of the system of every Government. Each man, of necessity, must contribute to the general expense, be it great or small, of the Government, in its execution of the laws and the defence of the country. But, when taxation is imposed for any other purpose than the proper support of the Government, taxation becomes confiscation; and when taxation is imposed on one man, and one-tenth or one-fourth or one-third of his earnings are taken from him to be paid over to another man, that taxation is in no wise distinguishable from any other kind of robbery. In 1861-3 Congress, under the pretence of meeting the extraordinary expenditures of the war, began a system of taxation, which instead of being calculated to produce increased revenue from imports, was intended to repel revenue by so increasing the cost of all things as to reduce consumption. This system of taxation, if ever it had a colorable justification, has long since ceased to be anything but robbery. In the recent masterly exposition of our revenue system by Mr. Burchard, in his speech in the House of Representatives, we have a thorough presentation of the injustice and oppression practised upon American people, to the enrichment of their production, the decrease of their exportation, and the confiscation of their wages, not for revenue purposes, not to meet any National want, but to promote the private and personal gain of a comparatively few persons.

On the list of army and navy pensioners of the United States there are 92,007 names, and, including widows and minors, 307,407 persons. To these persons, who have lost health and limbs, and to the widows and minor children of those who have fallen in the field, the Government pays annually $22,804,994. No man objects to a tax for this purpose; it is a legitimate duty of the Government, sanctioned by every consideration of humanity and patriotism. But, large as is this pension-roll and large as is the annual appropriation, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the pensions paid under the law to other persons, mainly to corporations, and without any pretence that they have rendered any service. The following table will show some of these pensions, to pay which the people are taxed by act of Congress. The value of certain American productions in 1870 are given, with the rate of tax, and the increased cost of the articles to those who consumed them:

Articles.	*Value.*	*Tax.*	*Increased Cost.*
Cotton goods	$168,000,000	40 per cent	$81,241,600
Flax	1,250,000	35 per ton	12,950,000
Silk	20,000,000	60 per cent	11,250,000
Salt	2,589,204	101 per bbl	1,451,587
Wire	5,000,000	35 per cent	1,675,000
Woollens	116,000,000	60 per cent	53,246,000
Railroad iron	480,000	$7 per ton	4,340,000
Wrought iron	710,000	$13 per ton	9,230,000
Steel	11,500,000	3 per cent	2,337,345
Paper	21,216,823	10 per cent	2,356,192
Total same paid as pensions on these articles			$148,627,152
Pensions			30,000,000
Excess			184

This tax, it must be remembered, is in addition to that collected of the people on the same class of articles imported. That paid on the imports goes into the Treasury as revenue; this $148,000,000 is the amount paid as pensions to the corporations who manufacture these articles.

It will be seen that the pensions paid to the cotton manufacturers is more than double that paid to the disabled soldiers and sailors, and the widows and minors of those who died in the service. The same is true of the pensions paid to about one-half the woollen manufacturers,—the other half are ruined by the law. The tax levied to pay these pensions to these two classes of manufacturers would nearly pay the entire interest on the public debt. Not one dollar of this tax is paid into the Treasury. It is a tax levied upon the whole people for the benefit of the comparatively few who are interested in this business. It is an abuse of the powers of legislation thus to confiscate an average of 30 per cent of the wages of labor to pay pensions to a privileged class. When to the list of pensioned classes we add all the others who are in like manner provided for, the aggregate becomes startling. The entire necessary expenditure of the Government is about $65,000,000. To this must be added the interest on the debt and the military and naval pensions. Yet these aggregated together do not equal the amount of tax wrung from the labor and productions of the country to pay these pensions to the individuals and corporations on the civil or tariff list.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1872.

The following table exhibits the Electoral vote in the election of 1872, with a statement of the popular majority in the same States in 1868:

States.	*Electoral vote, 1872.*	*Rep. maj. 1868.*	*Dem. maj. 1868.*
Alabama	9	4,300	
Arkansas	6	5,074	
California	6	514	
Connecticut	6	9,084	
Delaware	3		3,397
Florida	3	no election	
Georgia	11		45,888
Illinois	21	51,180	
Indiana	15	9,572	
Iowa	11	44,209	
Kansas	5	17,030	
Kentucky	12		84,391
Louisiana	7	46,882	
Maine	7	39,699	
Maryland	8		31,919
Massachusetts	13	77,052	
Michigan	11	51,161	
Minnesota	5	15,470	
Mississippi	7	no election	
Missouri	15		25,833
Nebraska	3	4,200	
Nevada	3	1,363	
New Hampshire	5	6,367	
New Jersey	9		3,830
New York	35		10,000
North Carolina	10	19,188	
Ohio	21	46,693	
Oregon	3		184
Pennsylvania	29	56,920	
Rhode Island	4	6,442	
South Carolina	7	17,764	
Tennessee	12	20,440	
Texas	8	no election	
Vermont	5	32,129	
Virginia	11	no election	
West Virginia	5	6,719	
Wisconsin	10	24,447	
Total	307		
Necessary for a choice	154		

The battle-field of the campaign will be in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Of the States which voted for Grant in 1868 the following will certainly vote the opposition ticket in case he is nominated: Missouri, 15 votes; North Carolina, 10 votes; Tennessee, 11 votes; West Virginia, 5 votes; total, 41 votes. In addition to these will be the votes of the States which did not vote in 1868: Virginia, 11 votes; Texas, 8 votes; Florida, 3 votes; total, 22 votes,—all of which will be given against Grant, making an increased opposition of 63 Electoral votes.

A united opposition to Grant will carry all the States that voted against him in 1868, and Kansas, 5 votes; California, 6 votes; Connecticut, 6 votes; Nebraska, 3 votes; Pennsylvania, 29 votes; Massachusetts, 13 votes; Oregon, 3 votes; total, 78 votes,—showing that a united opposition to Grant can cover two-thirds of the Electoral vote, while a divided opposition will elect him by nearly a unanimous vote.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. Horace Greeley, the candidate for President nominated yesterday at Cincinnati, was born at Amherst, N. H., on the 3d of February, 1811. He learned the printer's trade at Poultney, Vt., in 1826-30, and, after working a few months as a printer in Erie, Pa., he went, in 1831, to New York, where he worked at his trade. In January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he began the *Morning Post*, which was the first penny daily paper ever issued in this country, and which was soon discontinued. In March, 1834, with Jonas Winchester, he founded the *New Yorker*, a literary weekly, which was neutral in politics, and which existed seven years, although it was not a large pecuniary success. In 1838-39 he edited the *Jeffersonian*, and in 1840 the *Log Cabin*,—campaign papers published in the Whig interest, which established his reputation as an able and forcible political writer. On the 10th of April, 1841, he founded the New York *Tribune*, of which the late Henry J. Raymond was then assistant editor, and who afterwards rose in journalistic prominence as the editor-in-chief of the New York *Times*. The career of that paper, and the large measure of success which it has achieved under his able management, are well known to the people of the United States. In 1844 Mr. Greeley advocated Clay's election, and not long afterwards took very decided grounds against slavery. As a member of Congress, in 1848-49, he was a bitter opponent of the mileage-system abuses. In 1852 he supported General Scott, in 1856 General Fremont, and in 1860 Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He was a warm sympathizer with the early anti-slavery movements in Missouri and Kansas, and the *Tribune* did a great work in moulding popular opinion against the outrages of Border Ruffianism, and in favor of Free Speech and Free Soil. His boldness in carrying out his convictions of what was right was evidenced by his pronouncing in favor of Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage at the end of the civil war, and he emphasized his convictions by offering himself as bail for Jefferson Davis in May, 1867.

Intimately as Mr. Greeley has been identified with the political history of this country—and almost every great political movement bears the impress of his influence upon it—his busy life has been occupied with the advocacy of various reforms. He was Chairman of one of the juries at the World's Fair in 1851, and he visited Europe in the same year, gathering information on various scientific topics. In 1859 he went to California, via Kansas and Utah, and made himself acquainted with the industrial resources of those States. He has labored assiduously for the dignity and emancipation of labor, and in social, industrial, and political reforms has always been a pioneer. His works upon American topics, and to encourage the development of their productions, the decrease of their exportation, and the confiscation of their wages, not for revenue purposes, not to meet any National want, but to promote the private and personal gain of a comparatively few persons.

On the list of army and navy pensioners of the United States there are 92,007 names, and, including widows and minors, 307,407 persons. To these persons, who have lost health and limbs, and to the widows and minor children of those who have fallen in the field, the Government pays annually $22,804,994. No man objects to a tax for this purpose; it is a legitimate duty of the Government, sanctioned by every consideration of humanity and patriotism. But, large as is this pension-roll and large as is the annual appropriation, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the pensions paid under the law to other persons, mainly to corporations, and without any pretence that they have rendered any service. The following table will show some of these pensions, to pay which the people are taxed by act of Congress. The value of certain American productions in 1870 are given, with the rate of tax, and the increased cost of the articles to those who consumed them:

Articles.	*Value.*	*Tax.*	*Increased Cost.*
Cotton goods	$168,000,000	40 per cent	$81,241,600
Flax	1,250,000	35 per ton	12,950,000
Silk	20,000,000	60 per cent	11,250,000
Salt	2,589,204	101 per bbl	1,451,587
Wire	5,000,000	35 per cent	1,675,000
Woollens	116,000,000	60 per cent	53,246,000
Railroad iron	680,000	$7 per ton	4,340,000
Wrought iron	710,000	$13 per ton	9,230,000
Steel	11,500,000	3 per cent	2,337,345
Paper	21,216,823	10 per cent	2,356,192
Total same paid as pensions on these articles			$148,627,152
Pensions			30,000,000
Excess			184

This tax, it must be remembered, is in addition to that collected of the people on the same class of articles imported. That paid on the imports goes into the Treasury as revenue; this $148,000,000 is the amount paid as pensions to the corporations who manufacture these articles.

It will be seen that the pensions paid to the cotton manufacturers is more than double that paid to the disabled soldiers and sailors, and the widows and minors of those who died in the service. The same is true of the pensions paid to about one-half the woollen manufacturers,—the other half are ruined by the law. The tax levied to pay these pensions to these two classes of manufacturers would nearly pay the entire interest on the public debt. Not one dollar of this tax is paid into the Treasury. It is a tax levied upon the whole people for the benefit of the comparatively few who are interested in this business. It is an abuse of the powers of legislation thus to confiscate an average of 30 per cent of the wages of labor to pay pensions to a privileged class. When to the list of pensioned classes we add all the others who are in like manner provided for, the aggregate becomes startling. The entire necessary expenditure of the Government is about $65,000,000. To this must be added the interest on the debt and the military and naval pensions. Yet these aggregated together do not equal the amount of tax wrung from the labor and productions of the country to pay these pensions to the individuals and corporations on the civil or tariff list.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1872.

The following table exhibits the Electoral vote in the election of 1872, with a statement of the popular majority in the same States in 1868:

States.	*Electoral vote, 1872.*	*Rep. maj. 1868.*	*Dem. maj. 1868.*
Alabama	9	4,300	
Arkansas	6	5,074	
California	6	514	
Connecticut	6	9,084	
Delaware	3		3,397
Florida	3	no election	
Georgia	11		45,888
Illinois	21	51,180	
Indiana	15	9,572	
Iowa	11	44,209	
Kansas	5	17,030	
Kentucky	12		84,391
Louisiana	7	46,882	
Maine	7	39,699	
Maryland	8		31,919
Massachusetts	13	77,052	
Michigan	11	51,161	
Minnesota	5	15,470	
Mississippi	7	no election	
Missouri	15		25,833
Nebraska	3	4,200	
Nevada	3	1,363	
New Hampshire	5	6,367	
New Jersey	9		3,830
New York	35		10,000
North Carolina	10	19,188	
Ohio	21	46,693	
Oregon	3		184
Pennsylvania	29	56,920	
Rhode Island	4	6,442	
South Carolina	7	17,764	
Tennessee	12	20,440	
Texas	8	no election	
Vermont	5	32,129	
Virginia	11	no election	
West Virginia	5	6,719	
Wisconsin	10	24,447	
Total	307		
Necessary for a choice	154		

The battle-field of the campaign will be in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Of the States which voted for Grant in 1868 the following will certainly vote the opposition ticket in case he is nominated: Missouri, 15 votes; North Carolina, 10 votes; Tennessee, 11 votes; West Virginia, 5 votes; total, 41 votes. In addition to these will be the votes of the States which did not vote in 1868: Virginia, 11 votes; Texas, 8 votes; Florida, 3 votes; total, 22 votes,—all of which will be given against Grant, making an increased opposition of 63 Electoral votes.

A united opposition to Grant will carry all the States that voted against him in 1868, and Kansas, 5 votes; California, 6 votes; Connecticut, 6 votes; Nebraska, 3 votes; Pennsylvania, 29 votes; Massachusetts, 13 votes; Oregon, 3 votes; total, 78 votes,—showing that a united opposition to Grant can cover two-thirds of the Electoral vote, while a divided opposition will elect him by nearly a unanimous vote.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. Horace Greeley, the candidate for President nominated yesterday at Cincinnati, was born at Amherst, N. H., on the 3d of February, 1811. He learned the printer's trade at Poultney, Vt., in 1826-30, and, after working a few months as a printer in Erie, Pa., he went, in 1831, to New York, where he worked at his trade. In January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he began the *Morning Post*, which was the first penny daily paper ever issued in this country, and which was soon discontinued. In March, 1834, with Jonas Winchester, he founded the *New Yorker*, a literary weekly, which was neutral in politics, and which existed seven years, although it was not a large pecuniary success. In 1838-39 he edited the *Jeffersonian*, and in 1840 the *Log Cabin*,—campaign papers published in the Whig interest, which established his reputation as an able and forcible political writer. On the 10th of April, 1841, he founded the New York *Tribune*, of which the late Henry J. Raymond was then assistant editor, and who afterwards rose in journalistic prominence as the editor-in-chief of the New York *Times*. The career of that paper, and the large measure of success which it has achieved under his able management, are well known to the people of the United States. In 1844 Mr. Greeley advocated Clay's election, and not long afterwards took very decided grounds against slavery. As a member of Congress, in 1848-49, he was a bitter opponent of the mileage-system abuses. In 1852 he supported General Scott, in 1856 General Fremont, and in 1860 Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He was a warm sympathizer with the early anti-slavery movements in Missouri and Kansas, and the *Tribune* did a great work in moulding popular opinion against the outrages of Border Ruffianism, and in favor of Free Speech and Free Soil. His boldness in carrying out his convictions of what was right was evidenced by his pronouncing in favor of Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage at the end of the civil war, and he emphasized his convictions by offering himself as bail for Jefferson Davis in May, 1867.

Intimately as Mr. Greeley has been identified with the political history of this country—and almost every great political movement bears the impress of his influence upon it—his busy life has been occupied with the advocacy of various reforms. He was Chairman of one of the juries at the World's Fair in 1851, and he visited Europe in the same year, gathering information on various scientific topics. In 1859 he went to California, via Kansas and Utah, and made himself acquainted with the industrial resources of those States. He has labored assiduously for the dignity and emancipation of labor, and in social, industrial, and political reforms has always been a pioneer. His works upon American topics, and to encourage the development of their productions, the decrease of their exportation, and the confiscation of their wages, not for revenue purposes, not to meet any National want, but to promote the private and personal gain of a comparatively few persons.

On the list of army and navy pensioners of the United States there are 92,007 names, and, including widows and minors, 307,407 persons. To these persons, who have lost health and limbs, and to the widows and minor children of those who have fallen in the field, the Government pays annually $22,804,994. No man objects to a tax for this purpose; it is a legitimate duty of the Government, sanctioned by every consideration of humanity and patriotism. But, large as is this pension-roll and large as is the annual appropriation, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the pensions paid under the law to other persons, mainly to corporations, and without any pretence that they have rendered any service. The following table will show some of these pensions, to pay which the people are taxed by act of Congress. The value of certain American productions in 1870 are given, with the rate of tax, and the increased cost of the articles to those who consumed them:

Articles.	*Value.*	*Tax.*	*Increased Cost.*
Cotton goods	$168,000,000	40 per cent	$81,241,600
Flax	1,250,000	35 per ton	12,950,000
Silk	20,000,000	60 per cent	11,250,000
Salt	2,589,204	101 per bbl	1,451,587
Wire	5,000,000	35 per cent	1,675,000
Woollens	116,000,000	60 per cent	53,246,000
Railroad iron	680,000	$7 per ton	4,340,000
Wrought iron	710,000	$13 per ton	9,230,000
Steel	11,500,000	3 per cent	2,337,345
Paper	21,216,823	10 per cent	2,356,192
Total same paid as pensions on these articles			$148,627,152
Pensions			30,000,000
Excess			184

This tax, it must be remembered, is in addition to that collected of the people on the same class of articles imported. That paid on the imports goes into the Treasury as revenue; this $148,000,000 is the amount paid as pensions to the corporations who manufacture these articles.

It will be seen that the pensions paid to the cotton manufacturers is more than double that paid to the disabled soldiers and sailors, and the widows and minors of those who died in the service. The same is true of the pensions paid to about one-half the woollen manufacturers,—the other half are ruined by the law. The tax levied to pay these pensions to these two classes of manufacturers would nearly pay the entire interest on the public debt. Not one dollar of this tax is paid into the Treasury. It is a tax levied upon the whole people for the benefit of the comparatively few who are interested in this business. It is an abuse of the powers of legislation thus to confiscate an average of 30 per cent of the wages of labor to pay pensions to a privileged class. When to the list of pensioned classes we add all the others who are in like manner provided for, the aggregate becomes startling. The entire necessary expenditure of the Government is about $65,000,000. To this must be added the interest on the debt and the military and naval pensions. Yet these aggregated together do not equal the amount of tax wrung from the labor and productions of the country to pay these pensions to the individuals and corporations on the civil or tariff list.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1872.

The following table exhibits the Electoral vote in the election of 1872, with a statement of the popular majority in the same States in 1868:

States.	*Electoral vote, 1872.*	*Rep. maj. 1868.*	*Dem. maj. 1868.*
Alabama	9	4,300	
Arkansas	6	5,074	
California	6	514	
Connecticut	6	9,084	
Delaware	3		3,397
Florida	3	no election	
Georgia	11		45,888
Illinois	21	51,180	
Indiana	15	9,572	
Iowa	11	44,209	
Kansas	5	17,030	
Kentucky	12		84,391
Louisiana	7	46,882	
Maine	7	39,699	
Maryland	8		31,919
Massachusetts	13	77,052	
Michigan	11	51,161	
Minnesota	5	15,470	
Mississippi	7	no election	
Missouri	15		25,833
Nebraska	3	4,200	
Nevada	3	1,363	
New Hampshire	5	6,367	
New Jersey	9		3,830
New York	35		10,000
North Carolina	10	19,188	
Ohio	21	46,693	
Oregon	3		184
Pennsylvania	29	56,920	
Rhode Island	4	6,442	
South Carolina	7	17,764	
Tennessee	12	20,440	
Texas	8	no election	
Vermont	5	32,129	
Virginia	11	no election	
West Virginia	5	6,719	
Wisconsin	10	24,447	
Total	307		
Necessary for a choice	154		

The battle-field of the campaign will be in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Of the States which voted for Grant in 1868 the following will certainly vote the opposition ticket in case he is nominated: Missouri, 15 votes; North Carolina, 10 votes; Tennessee, 11 votes; West Virginia, 5 votes; total, 41 votes. In addition to these will be the votes of the States which did not vote in 1868: Virginia, 11 votes; Texas, 8 votes; Florida, 3 votes; total, 22 votes,—all of which will be given against Grant, making an increased opposition of 63 Electoral votes.

A united opposition to Grant will carry all the States that voted against him in 1868, and Kansas, 5 votes; California, 6 votes; Connecticut, 6 votes; Nebraska, 3 votes; Pennsylvania, 29 votes; Massachusetts, 13 votes; Oregon, 3 votes; total, 78 votes,—showing that a united opposition to Grant can cover two-thirds of the Electoral vote, while a divided opposition will elect him by nearly a unanimous vote.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. Horace Greeley, the candidate for President nominated yesterday at Cincinnati, was born at Amherst, N. H., on the 3d of February, 1811. He learned the printer's trade at Poultney, Vt., in 1826-30, and, after working a few months as a printer in Erie, Pa., he went, in 1831, to New York, where he worked at his trade. In January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he began the *Morning Post*, which was the first penny daily paper ever issued in this country, and which was soon discontinued. In March, 1834, with Jonas Winchester, he founded the *New Yorker*, a literary weekly, which was neutral in politics, and which existed seven years, although it was not a large pecuniary success. In 1838-39 he edited the *Jeffersonian*, and in 1840 the *Log Cabin*,—campaign papers published in the Whig interest, which established his reputation as an able and forcible political writer. On the 10th of April, 1841, he founded the New York *Tribune*, of which the late Henry J. Raymond was then assistant editor, and who afterwards rose in journalistic prominence as the editor-in-chief of the New York *Times*. The career of that paper, and the large measure of success which it has achieved under his able management, are well known to the people of the United States. In 1844 Mr. Greeley advocated Clay's election, and not long afterwards took very decided grounds against slavery. As a member of Congress, in 1848-49, he was a bitter opponent of the mileage-system abuses. In 1852 he supported General Scott, in 1856 General Fremont, and in 1860 Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He was a warm sympathizer with the early anti-slavery movements in Missouri and Kansas, and the *Tribune* did a great work in moulding popular opinion against the outrages of Border Ruffianism, and in favor of Free Speech and Free Soil. His boldness in carrying out his convictions of what was right, was evidenced by his pronouncing in favor of Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage at the end of the civil war, and he emphasized his convictions by offering himself as bail for Jefferson Davis in May, 1867.

Intimately as Mr. Greeley has been identified with the political history of this country—and almost every great political movement bears the impress of his influence upon it—his busy life has been occupied with the advocacy of various reforms. He was Chairman of one of the juries at the World's Fair in 1851, and he visited Europe in the same year, gathering information on various scientific topics. In 1859 he went to California, via Kansas and Utah, and made himself acquainted with the industrial resources of those States. He has labored assiduously for the dignity and emancipation of labor, and in social, industrial, and political reforms has always been a pioneer. His works upon American topics, and to encourage the development of their productions, the decrease of their exportation, and the confiscation of their wages, not for revenue purposes, not to meet any National want, but to promote the private and personal gain of a comparatively few persons.

On the list of army and navy pensioners of the United States there are 92,007 names, and, including widows and minors, 307,407 persons. To these persons, who have lost health and limbs, and to the widows and minor children of those who have fallen in the field, the Government pays annually $22,804,994. No man objects to a tax for this purpose; it is a legitimate duty of the Government, sanctioned by every consideration of humanity and patriotism. But, large as is this pension-roll and large as is the annual appropriation, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the pensions paid under the law to other persons, mainly to corporations, and without any pretence that they have rendered any service. The following table will show some of these pensions, to pay which the people are taxed by act of Congress. The value of certain American productions in 1870 are given, with the rate of tax, and the increased cost of the articles to those who consumed them:

Articles.	*Value.*	*Tax.*	*Increased Cost.*
Cotton goods	$168,000,000	40 per cent	$81,241,600
Flax	1,250,000	35 per ton	12,950,000
Silk	20,000,000	60 per cent	11,250,000
Salt	2,589,204	101 per bbl	1,451,587
Wire	5,000,000	35 per cent	1,675,000
Woollens	116,000,000	60 per cent	53,246,000
Railroad iron	680,000	$7 per ton	4,340,000
Wrought iron	710,000	$13 per ton	9,230,000
Steel	11,500,000	3 per cent	2,337,345
Paper	21,216,823	10 per cent	2,356,192
Total same paid as pensions on these articles			$148,627,152
Pensions			30,000,000
Excess			184

This tax, it must be remembered, is in addition to that collected of the people on the same class of articles imported. That paid on the imports goes into the Treasury as revenue; this $148,000,000 is the amount paid as pensions to the corporations who manufacture these articles.

It will be seen that the pensions paid to the cotton manufacturers is more than double that paid to the disabled soldiers and sailors, and the widows and minors of those who died in the service. The same is true of the pensions paid to about one-half the woollen manufacturers,—the other half are ruined by the law. The tax levied to pay these pensions to these two classes of manufacturers would nearly pay the entire interest on the public debt. Not one dollar of this tax is paid into the Treasury. It is a tax levied upon the whole people for the benefit of the comparatively few who are interested in this business. It is an abuse of the powers of legislation thus to confiscate an average of 30 per cent of the wages of labor to pay pensions to a privileged class. When to the list of pensioned classes we add all the others who are in like manner provided for, the aggregate becomes startling. The entire necessary expenditure of the Government is about $65,000,000. To this must be added the interest on the debt and the military and naval pensions. Yet these aggregated together do not equal the amount of tax wrung from the labor and productions of the country to pay these pensions to the individuals and corporations on the civil or tariff list.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1872.

The following table exhibits the Electoral vote in the election of 1872, with a statement of the popular majority in the same States in 1868:

States.	*Electoral vote, 1872.*	*Rep. maj. 1868.*	*Dem. maj. 1868.*
Alabama	9	4,300	
Arkansas	6	5,074	
California	6	514	
Connecticut	6	9,084	
Delaware	3		3,397
Florida	3	no election	
Georgia	11		45,888
Illinois	21	51,180	
Indiana	15	9,572	
Iowa	11	44,209	
Kansas	5	17,030	
Kentucky	12		84,391
Louisiana	7	46,882	
Maine	7	39,699	
Maryland	8		31,919
Massachusetts	13	77,052	
Michigan	11	51,161	
Minnesota	5	15,470	
Mississippi	7	no election	
Missouri	15		25,833
Nebraska	3	4,200	
Nevada	3	1,363	
New Hampshire	5	6,367	
New Jersey	9		3,830
New York	35		10,000
North Carolina	10	19,188	
Ohio	21	46,693	
Oregon	3		184
Pennsylvania	29	56,920	
Rhode Island	4	6,442	
South Carolina	7	17,764	
Tennessee	12	20,440	
Texas	8	no election	
Vermont	5	32,129	
Virginia	11	no election	
West Virginia	5	6,719	
Wisconsin	10	24,447	
Total	307		
Necessary for a choice	154		

The battle-field of the campaign will be in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Of the States which voted for Grant in 1868 the following will certainly vote the opposition ticket in case he is nominated: Missouri, 15 votes; North Carolina, 10 votes; Tennessee, 11 votes; West Virginia, 5 votes; total, 41 votes. In addition to these will be the votes of the States which did not vote in 1868: Virginia, 11 votes; Texas, 8 votes; Florida, 3 votes; total, 22 votes,—all of which will be given against Grant, making an increased opposition of 63 Electoral votes.

A united opposition to Grant will carry all the States that voted against him in 1868, and Kansas, 5 votes; California, 6 votes; Connecticut, 6 votes; Nebraska, 3 votes; Pennsylvania, 29 votes; Massachusetts, 13 votes; Oregon, 3 votes; total, 78 votes,—showing that a united opposition to Grant can cover two-thirds of the Electoral vote, while a divided opposition will elect him by nearly a unanimous vote.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. Horace Greeley, the candidate for President nominated yesterday at Cincinnati, was born at Amherst, N. H., on the 3d of February, 1811. He learned the printer's trade at Poultney, Vt., in 1826-30, and, after working a few months as a printer in Erie, Pa., he went, in 1831, to New York, where he worked at his trade. In January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he began the *Morning Post*, which was the first penny daily paper ever issued in this country, and which was soon discontinued. In March, 1834, with Jonas Winchester, he founded the *New Yorker*, a literary weekly, which was neutral in politics, and which existed seven years, although it was not a large pecuniary success. In 1838-39 he edited the *Jeffersonian*, and in 1840 the *Log Cabin*,—campaign papers published in the Whig interest, which established his reputation as an able and forcible political writer. On the 10th of April, 1841, he founded the New York *Tribune*, of which the late Henry J. Raymond was then assistant editor, and who afterwards rose in journalistic prominence as the editor-in-chief of the New York *Times*. The career of that paper, and the large measure of success which it has achieved under his able management, are well known to the people of the United States. In 1844 Mr. Greeley advocated Clay's election, and not long afterwards took very decided grounds against slavery. As a member of Congress, in 1848-49, he was a bitter opponent of the mileage-system abuses. In 1852 he supported General Scott, in 1856 General Fremont, and in 1860 Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He was a warm sympathizer with the early anti-slavery movements in Missouri and Kansas, and the *Tribune* did a great work in moulding popular opinion against the outrages of Border Ruffianism, and in favor of Free Speech and Free Soil. His boldness in carrying out his convictions of what was right, was evidenced by his pronouncing in favor of Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage at the end of the civil war, and he emphasized his convictions by offering himself as bail for Jefferson Davis in May, 1867.

Intimately as Mr. Greeley has been identified with the political history of this country—and almost every great political movement bears the impress of his influence upon it—his busy life has been occupied with the advocacy of various reforms. He was Chairman of one of the juries at the World's Fair in 1851, and he visited Europe in the same year, gathering information on various scientific topics. In 1859 he went to California, via Kansas and Utah, and made himself acquainted with the industrial resources of those States. He has labored assiduously for the dignity and emancipation of labor, and in social, industrial, and political reforms has always been a pioneer. His works upon American topics, and to encourage the development of their productions, the decrease of their exportation, and the confiscation of their wages, not for revenue purposes, not to meet any National want, but to promote the private and personal gain of a comparatively few persons.

On the list of army and navy pensioners of the United States there are 92,007 names, and, including widows and minors, 307,407 persons. To these persons, who have lost health and limbs, and to the widows and minor children of those who have fallen in the field, the Government pays annually $22,804,994. No man objects to a tax for this purpose; it is a legitimate duty of the Government, sanctioned by every consideration of humanity and patriotism. But, large as is this pension-roll and large as is the annual appropriation, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the pensions paid under the law to other persons, mainly to corporations, and without any pretence that they have rendered any service. The following table will show some of these pensions, to pay which the people are taxed by act of Congress. The value of certain American productions in 1870 are given, with the rate of tax, and the increased cost of the articles to those who consumed them:

Articles.	*Value.*	*Tax.*	*Increased Cost.*
Cotton goods	$168,000,000	40 per cent	$81,241,600
Flax	1,250,000	35 per ton	12,950,000
Silk	20,000,000	60 per cent	11,250,000
Salt	2,589,204	101 per bbl	1,451,587
Wire	5,000,000	35 per cent	1,675,000
Woollens	116,000,000	60 per cent	53,246,000
Railroad iron	680,000	$7 per ton	4,340,000
Wrought iron	710,000	$13 per ton	9,230,000
Steel	11,500,000	3 per cent	2,337,345
Paper	21,216,823	10 per cent	2,356,192
Total same paid as pensions on these articles			$148,627,152
Pensions			30,000,000
Excess			184

This tax, it must be remembered, is in addition to that collected of the people on the same class of articles imported. That paid on the imports goes into the Treasury as revenue; this $148,000,000 is the amount paid as pensions to the corporations who manufacture these articles.

It will be seen that the pensions paid to the cotton manufacturers is more than double that paid to the disabled soldiers and sailors, and the widows and minors of those who died in the service. The same is true of the pensions paid to about one-half the woollen manufacturers,—the other half are ruined by the law. The tax levied to pay these pensions to these two classes of manufacturers would nearly pay the entire interest on the public debt. Not one dollar of this tax is paid into the Treasury. It is a tax levied upon the whole people for the benefit of the comparatively few who are interested in this business. It is an abuse of the powers of legislation thus to confiscate an average of 30 per cent of the wages of labor to pay pensions to a privileged class. When to the list of pensioned classes we add all the others who are in like manner provided for, the aggregate becomes startling. The entire necessary expenditure of the Government is about $65,000,000. To this must be added the interest on the debt and the military and naval pensions. Yet these aggregated together do not equal the amount of tax wrung from the labor and productions of the country to pay these pensions to the individuals and corporations on the civil or tariff list.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1872.

The following table exhibits the Electoral vote in the election of 1872, with a statement of the popular majority in the same States in 1868:

| *

THE LAW COURTS.

A Controversy Between the Northwestern and Illinois Central Railroad Companies.

Charge for the Condemnation of Real Estate—Suit Brought to Eject an Office-Holder.

The Circuit Court.

A CHANCE FOR LIVELY PICKINGS.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and the Illinois Central Railway Company have brought themselves into a controversy which promises a rich harvest of litigation. The Chicago & Northwestern has sued out a temporary injunction to prevent the Illinois Central from taking off the running arrangement of trains between Chicago and Dunleith, and to recover on account of damages for diverting the business, west of Freeport, destined to Chicago by way of Mendota, and to compel the specific performance of an agreement alleged to have been made March 6, 1855, under Section ... of the charter of the Illinois Central Railroad. ... sets up that the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company suspended the ... of its road west of the city of Freeport ... an agreement by the Illinois Central ... the Galena branch of their line, and ... the lines of the two companies from ... to the Mississippi River as one line of ... such an agreement was made, and ... business has been conducted to the ... except that in 1867 the Central R... and the freight business and sent it by the ... Mendota, on the Chicago, Burlington & ... It also sets up that notice had been ... the 30th of April, 1872, that on next ... the 6th of May, the Illinois Central C... refuse to operate the roads as one line, ... will send their passengers, baggage ... by the way of Forreston and ...

EMINENT DOMAIN.

... for condemnation of real estate ... commenced by the Chicago, ... St. Paul Railroad Company, against ... Glennan, the National Boiler Works ... and others, the property being the ... Addition, on the northwest corner of ... Halsted streets. ... the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Railway Company, against sundry owners ... Block 1, Carpenter's Addition; Lots ... Block 9, same Addition; Lots 10 and ... same Addition, and Lot 14, Block 7, ...

NOTICE.

... Booth and Rogers will take up motions ... this day.

The Criminal Court.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL OFFICE-HOLDER.

... Saviry, of the town of Lemont, has ..., by means of which he seeks to oust ... Flynn from the office of Treasurer of ... Commissioners of Highways of the town, ... to file an information in the nature of ... warranto, to which end he makes oath that ... usurped and entered into the office, of ... her unlawfully exercised the duties ... day of March last. The party complains that Flynn holds and claims to ... under the authority of votes of himself, and one William Shay, and that Shay voted illegally, under ... that he is a Commissioner of ... of the town. It is stated ... 8th day of November, 1870, a legal ... was held in the town, when Cornelius was declared to be elected, but a ... Committee, or body, of citizens ... the ballot-box to a store and ten pins ... they recounted the ballots, and, it is ... so fraudulently manipulated them ... declared Shay to have been elected. ... however, act, until about November, ... when Flynn presented to the proposed ... from him authorizing the appointment of ... Treasurer, which, with Flynn's ... elected him. In this state of case ... an investigation.

NOTICE.

... of the term will be sentenced today.

The Superior Court.

NOTICE.

... term of the Court commences on Monday. Chief Justice Booth will return ... Criminal Court to his seat upon this ... Judge Gary will preside in the chancery ... during the absence, by reason of ill ... Judge Jameson. The calendar under ... Porter includes 287 cases. The calendar ... commenced before the fire, for ... Judge Gary, number 284.

EJECTMENT.

... of ejectment by Elbert K. Light... Charles Rugs was found for plaintiff, who ... owner in fee of the east half of ... quarter of Section 31, 38, north ...

FIFTEENTH WARD PROTEST.

Opposition to the Admission of the ... & Pacific Railroad Along Armitage ... Bloomingdale Streets.

... of the property-owners of the Fifteenth ..., George Marzotte presiding, was ... evening, at No. 571 Elston avenue, ... of protesting against granting to ... & Pacific Railroad Company the ... on Armitage and Bloomingdale ...

... addressed the meeting, declaring ... opposed to the proposed location ... and in favor of having ... in on Asylum place, where ... property-owners would not be injured. ... submitted on behalf of the ... by Colonel Wilcox had been ... Committee on Resolutions were ... who reported the following, which ...

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company ... running a railroad into the city by ... Bloomingdale or Armitage roads; and

We believe if said railroad is allowed to ... either of those streets, or roads, ... will result to the surrounding property ... the fact that there are schools and ... the neighborhood which would be greatly ... thereby; and

We believe a route two blocks north of ... in Asylum place is just as feasible a ... thereby ... no resident property ... injured with or injured, the same being ... by wealthy non-residents; therefore, ... That our representatives in the Common ... and they are hereby, requested to use ... endeavors to prevent the passage of the ... giving the right of way to the Atlantic ... Railroad Company or any other railroad ... for Armitage and Bloomingdale roads.

ST. JO., MICH.

Fruit Prospects—A Chicago "Suburb"—Steamers and Hotel.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune:

... season is now sufficiently advanced ... to decide as to the prospects of a crop ..., and I am able to say that the prospect ... good for a crop of all kinds of fruit, ... excluded. But everybody is disappointed, ... The winter has been a severe one, ... severe for seventeen years. In February ... mercury in some localities dropped to ... below zero; while in others, at the ... it was only 12 degrees. Yet I know ... where the mercury was 24 degrees, and ... Hale's Early" were not badly injured, ... is singular, what have been heretofore ... varieties, like the "Crawfords," ... badly injured as varieties like the ... "Howard," always found to be here more ... the "Crawford," but which have suffered ... But the secret of our fruit with ... such severe cold is found in the fact ... was uncommonly favorable for preparing ... buds for the winter, it being very dry, ... weather settling in early.

... of the "Crawfords" being considered ... variety, Colonel W. H. Manning, an experienced nurseryman and fruit grower, says that ... more tender than other varieties, ... not as much so as some, ... why it appears so, is to be found in ... it sheds its leaves early, and ... late rains and warm weather develop ... much, and they do not go into the ... early protected. So he advises late ... and manuring in order to keep the ... late in the season. It certainly ... reasoning, and he says he has ... practically.

... is settled beyond all doubt, namely ... the most reliable fruit-region in the ... there has been but one failure ... seventeen years, and where it ... than anywhere else on the continent, ... one other fact is developed, and ... the peach is longer lived here than ... in the North. The peach has generally a ... lived tree, eight or ten ... Bat in this section may be ... twenty-five years old, that are vigorous ... regularly.

... a large demand for farms this ... have been made at good ... Chicago men are finding out that it is ... delightful "suburb" anywhere ... of the city. Several men doing ... in their families,—reaching home in ... either by rail or water. ... purchased, this spring, ... summer residences. Among others ... Benjamin Lombard, who has purchased ... elegant villa and orchard of Mr. ..., two miles south of St. Joseph, ... overlooking Lake Michigan,—a ... for summer resort, with the grand ... one side, and fruit farms for miles ... around; a cool place in hot ... easy of access. The time is not far ... this will become a popular place of ...

... side-wheel steamer Corona, of the ..., has resumed her place for the ... popular commander, Captain N. ... at his post. As soon as the fruit ... a second steamer, built for ... commence her trips.

... hotel has been erected, and will ... early in the season, which ... a manner as to redeem the town ... that have hitherto been heaped ... of its hotels. H.

FURNITURE.

DESKS!

AND

Chamber Suits.

... ER & TOBEY ... Furniture Co., ... WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

THE LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

Views of Capitalists and Contractors Concerning the 15th of May Trades-Union Exhibition.

General Determination to Resist Any Attempt to Inaugurate the Eight-Hour Standard.

The Present Rate of Wages Must Be Adhered to, or Rebuilding Will Be Postponed.

Meeting of the Representatives of the Trades-Unions Last Evening.

For some days the air has been full of rumors ... to a general strike by those of the laboring ... classes directly engaged in the work of re... the city. These alarms may have been ... offspring of individual threats, but doubtless ... their origin in the announcement of a great ... demonstration of May 15. Appreciating the ... results of such a movement by the labor ... people, the boss builders have already made ... preparations to resist it, and the employing ... will meet at 4 p. m. on Tuesday to effect ... permanent organization.

VIEWS OF CAPITALISTS AND CONTRACTORS.

... such a crisis, nothing can be more interesting to the Trades-Unions, and cheering to ... at large, than the views of our leading ... capitalists and contractors. A dozen or more of ... gentlemen, most prominent in the work of ... construction, have reached conclusions in ... and will act as a unit in resisting any attempt to inaugurate the eight-hour standard of ... to advance the present high rates of ... by a strike. In this determination they ... heartily supported by those less largely engaged in rebuilding. A capitalist, representing ... great estates in the North, ... declared, yesterday, that he would ... no improvements for five years before he ... accede to the proposed demands as to ... and wages of labor. He has now under ... 300 feet of stores, employing 100 men, ... would totally suspend work on them in the ... of a strike. A South side property-owner, ... arranged for the expenditure of fully ... this season, in various enterprises, ... that he has but one project to complete on ... he could be swayed in the slightest degree ... Trades-Unions, and that he would extend ... the labor market of the Union before ... to a strike for eight hours.

LEADING CONTRACTORS

... that an eight-hour standard would ruin ... employer with unfinished work on hand. ... state that the wages of masons are $3.25 per ... higher than last season, and of laborers 50 ... per day higher, while carpenters receive ... the same,—$2.50 for plain work to $4 for fine ... On some contracts applications for ... reach twenty per day, and there is ... of willing hands. Journeymen ... forward expectantly to the season for ... which will commence next week, at ... time they naturally expect a vast ... in the amount of labor required in their ... than ever before it is the practice of ... to advance the wages of individual ... as they demonstrate their merits by ... skill. One contractor ended an interview ... the declaration that the men of Chicago ... lost everything by fire, and had waited ... longer for favorable weather, and a ... of building materials, could certainly ... wait enough longer to secure competent ... at remunerative wages.

THE INFLUX OF LABOR.

... Hitchcock, of the Employment Bureau of ... and Aid Society, reports that the arrivals of skilled and unskilled labor continue about ... as in April. The number received and ... with employment this week will reach ... the demand for mechanics is increasing ... efforts have been made to secure an ... immigration hither. This Bureau might ... a powerful auxiliary in the event of a ... men's revolt.

WHAT THE POLICE CAN DO.

... Superintendent of Police knows no more ... rest of the world; that is very little. He ... rumors of strikes, but since there is ... positive, he waits to see what will ... and believes that he will be able to quiet ... that may arise, though in case large ... were the police would have to deal ... new elements, and with the new population ... has lately come here. The ... for which a requisition was ... the Governor of the State have not yet ... though they should have been ... age, and there are only 100 now in the ... condition, and, in all their efforts to ... the peace of the city, would have the ... and practical support of a large majority ... people. Therefore they have made no ... arrangements to meet any such emergency.

... intelligent men view the aspect with ... the whole community is interested in the ... of order and the adjustment of ... grievances by individual action. ... calamities, especially one resulting from an issue foisted upon us by a ... organization of labor. If worst come to ... the municipal authorities prepare ... adequate and speedy relief.

Trades' Union Meeting.

... adjourned meeting of delegates from the ... Trades' Unions was held at Bohemian ... Taylor street, near Canal, last evening, ... the arrangements for the procession on ... There were about fifty men present. ... Smith, of the Painters' Union, who was ... of the previous meeting, called the assembly to order.

... desired that all in the room be "ex..." ... in order to learn if there were any persons in attendance who were not entitled to be ...

... evidently referred to two reporters who ...

... Howard, of the Bricklayers' Union, stated ... public should know what they did, in ... of the prevailing false impressions regarding the procession might be eradicated. He ... that the reporters be allowed to remain. ... was confident that nothing would ... which the public should not know.

... delegate asked what newspapers were ...

... Lawler, of the Ship-Carpenters Union, ... think that question should be answered. ... motion to allow reporters to remain was ... adopted.

... Secretary read the names of the Chairmen ... and the following responded: ... Bricklayers' Union No. 1; ... Dearey, Bricklayers' No. 2; Mr. ..., Bricklayers' No. 4; William ..., Stone Cutters' Union; Mr. McMinimae, ...; W. R. Smith, Painters'; W. E. ..., Plasterers'; M. Corbitt, Horse-Shoers'; F. ..., German Bricklayers' Union.

... Parker, of the Iron Moulders' Union, ... to know why his Union had been ignored. ... Secretary said that that Union was not represented at the first meeting.

..., the names of the representatives of ... Unions represented, and not on the list, ... to it. There were three—the Iron ..., Ship Carpenters', and Lathers'.

... Newland, of the Ship Carpenters' ... thought they ought to discuss the advisability of having a procession. He understood ... of the Unions had not made any arrangements to turn out. The delegates should ... upon to state what action their Unions ... in regard to it. He urged at some ... formation of a Trades Assembly for ... action and guidance of the different ...

... Chairman of the several delegations, except ... the Ship Carpenters' and Iron Moulders', ... that their Unions had decided to turn ... secured music, aprons and banners, and ... the preparations to parade on the 15th ... instant.

... committee appointed at the previous meeting ... a line of march, being unprepared, ... was granted further time.

... Howard moved that the vacant space on the ... of Madison and Elizabeth streets, be ... a platform erected, and Mr. Trevallie, ... Medill, and "Old Talcott" be invited to ... and address the procession. The people ... would learn, on the 15th of May, that ... workingmen were not loafers and ruffians, as ... been called by the press. A squad of ... should be asked for to head the procession, ... standing, as has been asserted, they (the ...) were to be armed with cannon and muskets to intimidate the workingmen.

... Garrett considered it a great honor to be ... addressed such men as would march in the ... Nothing was nobler than a body of ... exhibiting as it did the "peace and ... prevailing under the banner of the ... States," and "telling the employer that he ... accumulating fortunes by the sweat of the ... man's brow, while they deprived him of ... rent."

... question was demanded on Mr. Howard's ..., and it was agreed to.

... Newland moved that F. W. Nye, W. R. ... and W. H. Howard be appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. Trevallie, Mayor Medill, ... Commissioner Talcott, and request them to ... at the head of the procession and address ...

... motion was agreed to.

... Lawler said all must have noticed the attitude of the press recently towards Trades ... It was decidedly wrong, and should be ... The procession had nothing to do ... the Eight-Hour law or the question of ... it was merely a gala day—a day of recreation. The great question was Trades Unions. ... were more of them to-day than ever before ... history of Chicago. Trades which could ... organize a Union in Chicago several years ... have one, and daily accessions were ... to their numbers. The workingmen were ... interested in wages just now, especially as avaricious landlords asked exorbitant ... for their houses and rooms. These ... had taken advantage of the calamity, and ... making all they could, instead of acting ... and lending a helping hand to build up ... They had driven the workmen to demand more wages by their grasping and damnable ... It was said that the necessaries of ... not advanced. His experience in purchasing showed that they had advanced fully 10 ... since the fire. The question the public ... wanted is was, "What is the object of ... demonstration?" The newspapers said ... they got their information he could not ... was an eight-hour and an increased wages ... There were rumors to that effect, ... after diligent search he had ... unable to learn whence they ... Undoubtedly many of the tradesmen ... that they were not receiving a fair compensation for the work performed, but the President of their Unions had informed him that it ... their intention to make a demand for an ... day in May, or in any other month. ... demonstration was intended simply to show ... strength of the Trades Unions to the stranger ... now here, and to induce them to unite ... their brethren. They were to have a gala ... he knew of no law which could prevent ... [illegible] He deprecated any ill feeling ... men who did not think as Union men did. ... the Unions turned out in 1866 ... were men who considered that ... had been insulted by the ... procession. He hoped such a charge would ... made on the 15th; that the delegates ... tell the members of their Unions not to ... with the men who do not belong to their ... If they did there was a man at the head of the Board of Police who would bring ... enough artillery and musketry and men to ... wipe out the whole procession. They should conduct themselves as men (applause), and show that ... they can have perfect order (applause.)

Mr. Johns thought a member of each delegation should be selected to reply to the misrepresentations of the press. If the newspapers hit them they should hit back. They should curb the press a little, if it didn't do any good.

The Secretary remarked that the newspapers had hard mouths and couldn't be curbed.

Mr. Johns said if they had a soft place it must be found, and the blows directed at it.

Mr. Newland had no objection to the press acting on the behalf of capital. He referred to the different newspapers, especially the "sickly" of the Times, and wound up by eulogizing the Mail, which, he said, was the workingman's paper, and which, if it could get a thousand or twelve hundred subscriptions, would advocate their cause.

The Secretary said the slanders of the press had the effect to bring many men into the Unions.

A delegate thought the workingmen should club together, and break the newspapers up if they went too far.

The Secretary said it was the intention to secure to the workingman his just rights. If bricklayers did not get enough pay, and struck, all the other trades at work on the job shall quit work. It was——

Mr. Newland called the Secretary to order. That question could be discussed at the next meeting,—when it was contemplated to organize a Trades Assembly.

On motion, the appointment of marshals for the procession, and the assignment of the positions of the Unions in the line, was referred to the Committee on Line of March.

Mr. Denning arose, and commenced referring to the same subject the Secretary had talked of.

The Secretary objected. He was not going to be choked off, and allow another man to make the explanation he intended to make.

Mr. Denning was granted permission to speak by a vote of the delegates. He said the procession originated in the Bricklayers' Union, and their idea was to show their strength, and induce strangers to join them. They had also decided, if possible, to have a Trades Assembly.

A delegate said a few of the men were in favor of postponing the demonstration until the 1st of July. This, he thought, was impolitic, as by having it on the 15th, "if anything turned up" about that time, they would have had the benefit of an extra dollar a day for three months.

Mr. Parker saw the drift of the movement now. He was in the dark before. There was, in his opinion, to be a general strike. They were coming to that, but they should be careful. If they did strike he "gave them his word" that it would "bust up" every Union in Chicago. Where were they to get the means to sustain themselves and families? How many of those present were able to stand a strike of three month's duration?

Mr. Roberts interrupted the speaker by saying that the delegates had not come to the meeting to discuss strikes. He could say on behalf of the plasterers that they were satisfied with the wages they were receiving, and intended to remain so all summer. Mr. Parker was backing the assertions of the press, and would lead the people to believe that there was to be a general strike. It was not true.

Mr. Denning said no strike was contemplated. No demand would be made for higher wages. The only strikes there would be are those against "scabs."

Mr. Newland denounced the discussion as irrelevant, and considered the Chair responsible for permitting it. If the "procession business" had been ended, he moved to adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned until next Friday evening.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Appointment of Two New Sergeants—Uniforms for the Firemen—The Taylor Street Engine House Lot.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday morning, and proceeded to appoint two Sergeants from the number of candidates who presented themselves on the previous day. The written applications for the positions were carefully compared with regard to composition and handwriting, and, after short deliberation, the Board decided to appoint Officers Fred. Ebersold, of the Central Station, and Officer Dennis Fitzpatrick, Station Keeper at the Chicago Avenue sub-station. The record of these men as soldiers during the war and members of the police force is very creditable. They have not yet been sworn into the duties of their new positions.

After making the appointments, the Board considered some Fire Department matters. On the recommendation of the Chief Marshal, Frederick Hagtorn, recently appointed on trial, was discharged for incompetency. A sample of blue cloth for firemen's uniforms was exhibited and adopted for coat, pants, and vest, which are to be cut and trimmed according to the grade of the fireman, under the direction of the Chief Marshal. Each member of the Department was instructed to have his uniform made up before the 15th of June. The outfits will cost between $30 and $40, and will be very neat and becoming.

In the afternoon the Board, accompanied by the Finance Committee of the Common Council and the Fire Marshal, visited those lots which have been offered to the City for engine house sites. No selections were made, but it is expected that among the lots chosen will be that on the corner of Taylor street and Fourth avenue, where the old Jewish Synagogue stands. The Commissioners seem to think that it is just the spot for the best engine in the Department to be located.

WEBER, THE MARTYR.

The Representative of the Anti-Fire Limits Men Succeeds in Having Himself Arrested for a Violation of the Fire Ordinance.

As The Tribune predicted, Mr. Matt. Weber proceeded to raise his frame fire trap on Pearson street yesterday morning. On the previous day when remonstrated with by the Fire Warden of the North Division, he announced his determination of completing the building or getting arrested in the attempt. Success in either direction was all that he desired, but intimated that he rather preferred arrest, as that would bring the fire ordinance before the courts, where its legality could be immediately tested. Captain Gund was notified of Weber's intention, and he decided to enforce the law. Yesterday morning word was sent to the Police Station, on Dearborn street, that Weber was laying the sills in his building. An officer was at once despatched to the scene with instructions to order the violator of law to desist. When the officer arrived he observed Weber and his men driving nails with great vigor, apparently unconcerned about what the police or anybody else thought of their actions. The representative of the law ordered Weber to stop. He refused, and drove home a few more nails in order to convince the policeman that he meant what he said. He was taken into custody immediately, and escorted to the station, where Justice Dougherty had just opened court. Weber was arraigned before him, charged with the violation of a city ordinance prohibiting the erection of frame buildings within certain prescribed bounds. He pleaded guilty of the offence, and, at his request, the case was continued until this morning under heavy bonds. It is understood that Weber has engaged Messrs. Hervey and Runyan to defend him, and that he intends to spare no expense to have the constitutionality of the fire ordinance thoroughly tested.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Grace Presbyterian Church.

There has recently been organized, on Douglas place, a new Presbyterian congregation, which, owing to the rapid increase in the population of that part of the city, and to the persevering labors of those who have the charge of the spiritual affairs of the Church, has greatly increased in numbers and in spiritual blessings, the name of "Grace," which has been given it, having proved, thus far, to be singularly appropriate. This organization is closely connected with the First Presbyterian Church, the larger proportion of its members having been connected with it, and having been reared under the Godly preaching of Doctors Curtis, Humphrey, and Mitchell, and having been trained in the Railroad and Foster Mission work. They are now worshipping in the small hall or chapel of the Chicago University, but, since it is too small, they have accepted the offer of Dr. Burroughs to use the large one until they can build a church. They are also especially fortunate in having secured, for evening preaching, the services of Professor David Swing, who will officiate until his summer vacation comes.

A Ludicrous Affair.

Various Illinoisans at the Cincinnati Convention were subjected to mishaps, and an exceedingly ludicrous joke is told upon Judge Caton, T. Lyle Dickey, and General R. W. Smith. These gentlemen occupied in common a room at the Burnet House. Early one morning General Smith was called out by illness, and left the door unlocked, whereupon a thief that entered and secured Dickey's watch, and a barometer, watch, and $156 in money from the Judge. Of course, there was no clue to the offender. Going out on the Dayton train that morning, a gentleman asked a stranger the time, and was astonished to see exhibited a watch recognized as the stolen property of a brother. Making known this fact, a crowd gathered, and the thief was secured, some watches being found upon him. At this juncture, a gentleman entered from the rear car and recognized another of the watches as his property. He announced that he lived at Hamilton, and would take the scoundrel and see him placed in the Penitentiary, to which unanimous consent was given. Where the joke comes in is the statement of the fact that the thief and his custodian were afterwards found to be confederates. The last watch reported missing was that of Colonel R. M. Hough.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 124 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, May 3.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	45°F	......	......	To 7 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	50	29.[illegible]	W. h.	
2:00 p. m.	45	29.[illegible]	N. E. h.	inches.
7:00 p. m.	46	29.[illegible]	N. E. h.	

Everything.

E. S. Wills, Esq., of this city, was at Alexandria, Egypt, April 4. He travels thence to Cairo, the Pyramids, Suez, Palestine, and Constantinople.

—The Board of Public Works, yesterday, opened bids for the street signs on lamp-posts. Henry S. Ross offering to furnish them at 23 cents apiece and John A. Welsh for 15 cents of wood.

—The English Unitarians have raised $15,000 for the benefit of their brethren in Chicago, $7,000 of which was forwarded directly to Robert Collyer, to be disposed of at his discretion.

—The death of John S. Quick, at Harlem, on Wednesday, was made the subject of a series of eulogistic resolutions by the vestry of Christ Church, of which deceased was Senior Warden.

—The Sunday School meeting to-day at Nos. 95 and 97 Randolph street will be conducted by D. L. Moody. P. P. Bliss will lead the singing. There will be a young people's meeting this evening at the same place.

—Those who wish to secure desirable seats for Abbie Sage Richardson's reading next Tuesday night will make a note of the announcement that the sale of tickets begins this morning. Mrs. Richardson makes her debut in the West on that night, and her fame will secure a crowded house.

—The Board of Trade yesterday passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Samuel Howe, who died at Oak Park on Thursday. Mr Howe settled in Chicago in 1854, and for many years resided in a frame building on the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets.

—Captain Jim Smith, formerly a citizen of Chicago, where he was engaged in business for many years, died at Salt Lake City on the 1st inst. He has been in Utah since about 1868, engaged in silver mining. He was part owner of the celebrated Little Emma mine at the time of his death.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for curbing, filling, and paving North Clark street at the viaduct approach, to Robert Stewart. The price of the work will be in the neighborhood of $3,000, the exact figure depending upon the decision of the Board as to the kind of pavement to be used.

—A. & P. Ragor's line of Canal street omnibuses are now running from the Burlington crossing north on Canal street to Kinzie, thence across the bridge to Clark street, where they make connection with the North Side cars,—and all for five cents a passenger. Busses run every three minutes each way.

—The alumni of the Cook County Normal School will this morning participate in the planting of class trees at Englewood. The programme includes an address of welcome by J. D. McGinty, a reading by Mrs. Amy Sage Richardson, an oration by D. M. Graham, D. D., President of Hillsdale College, remarks by several eminent gentlemen of Chicago, dinner, and a sociable. Music by Wedgewood's Band.

—The Board of Public Works, yesterday, granted building permits to Bowen & Brother for a five-story brick and stone building, being Nos. 129, 131, and 133 State street; to Joseph M. Gillespie for a three-story brick and stone, No. 105 Wabash avenue; to Joseph Freund for a five-story brick, Nos. 114 and 116 South Desplaines street; to Casper Arnold for a three-story brick, No. 209 East Van Buren street; and to James Frost for a two-story brick, No. 180 Huron-st.

Billiard Opening.

Messrs. Griffith & Henry, who are favorably known as the proprietors of the billiard hall at No. 330 West Madison street, wish to announce to their friends and patrons that they have completed the refitting of their establishment, and will have a grand reopening and reunion this evening. They have had placed in their room five of A. Zeller's improved tables, while the hall has been beautifully decorated by Mr. T. McGrath. John Deery and Frank Parker, ex-champions of the United States, together with Messrs. Coon, Rhines, and Bessford, will assist to-night in the ceremonies of inauguration.

California Sunday Train.

The Government Overland Mail Train will leave to-morrow via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at 10 a. m., stopping at all regular stations on the main line, between Chicago and Omaha. Through tickets via Chicago & Northwestern or Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads will be taken on this train.

Ladies' Suits.

Mr. Reed, formerly of A. G. Downs & Co., has on sale, at No. 329 West Madison street, one of the choicest assortments of ladies' suits to be seen west of New York. He has secured some of the most talented artists known to the trade, and is determined to combine the perfection of workmanship with the most moderate advance upon cost. He has just received some rare novelties in laces, gimps, and ornaments for cloaks and dresses, which he offers at prices astonishingly low.

Prof. Fowler's Last Day.

At 10 o'clock on Monday evening, at the Sherman House, Prof. O. S. Fowler will positively close his series of consultations and advice as to business, health, and improvement. Until then he can be seen at all hours. At Martine's Hall, on Sunday evening, he will lecture on "Man's Moral Nature as Proving a God and Immortality."

SCHOOL BOOKS.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS

USED IN THE

CITY SCHOOLS,

ALSO,

Slates, Pencils, Pens, Rubber Erasers, Ink, &c., &c.,

FOR SALE BY

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,

469 Wabash-av.

CLOTHING.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

FINE CLOTHING,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

45 & 47 WEST MADISON-ST., Under Sherman House, and 376 STATE-ST.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—In Equity.—Supreme Judicial Court—Suffolk, ss. April, 1872. Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner, vs. the Independent Insurance Company. Order of notice. Whereas, Chester ... Reed and George Ripley, as they are the Receivers of the above-named Company, have filed in Court their petition in which they have set forth an account of their doings in their said capacity, and in which among other things they pray the instructions of the Court as to their further conduct and proceedings, and more particularly as to what dispositions they shall make of certain funds and assets in their hands and possession in their said capacity; ... It is therefore ordered by the Court that said Receivers give public notice to all persons interested that they may appear and be heard upon the subject matter of said petition, upon any and all questions relating to the disposition of said funds, and to show cause, if any they have, why said Receivers should not pay to the Assignees in Bankruptcy of said Company, who have demanded the same, the balance of said funds and assets, and to be heard upon any question relating to the allowance of the accounts of said Receivers, on Saturday the eighteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Court House in Boston; at which time and place also all persons having any claims against said Receivers are notified and directed to produce and prove the same, or upon said day the Court may be asked to give said Receivers their discharge. And said Receivers are required to give the notice aforesaid by publishing this order three weeks successively, three times each week, in some public journal printed in the city of Boston and in a ... public journal printed in the city of Chicago, and by sending to said Assignees ... JOHN WELLS, J. S. J. C.

AUCTION SALES.

By HORACE REED & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.

The attention of the Ladies is called to a fine assortment of FINE LACE CURTAINS, Of new and elegant designs. On Saturday, May 4, at 10 o'clock. HORACE REED & CO., Auctrs., 44 STATE-ST.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

UNLIMITED SALE OF FURNITURE AT AUCTION, BY ELISON & FOSTER.

On Saturday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, 1[illegible] Michigan-av. Metal and Wood Frame ..., Show Cases, Fine Chamber Sets, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, 100 Carpets, ... harness, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By THOMAS & PETERSON.

AUCTION SALE of BILLIARD TABLES (Phelan & Collender make), Splendid Counter with copper fittings, Saloon Store Fixtures and Fittings, without limit or reserve. On the premises, ... State-st., on SATURDAY, MAY 4, at 2 p. m. precisely. ... at 4 o'clock precisely, without reserve: Stock of Boots and Shoes removed from West Madison-st. by order of the Sheriff. THOMAS & PETERSON, Auctioneers, 686 Wabash-av.

By THOMAS & PETERSON.

AUCTION SALE of 30 HORSES, CARRIAGES, Wagons, Harness. Amongst them is two Carriage Teams, a nearly new Four-wheel Phaeton and double Harness, Lumber Wagons, new Top Buggy, Express Wagons, etc. ... Livery Stables, 421 State-st., on SATURDAY, MAY 4, at 10 o'clock a. m. precisely, without reserve. THOMAS & PETERSON, Auctioneers, 686 Wabash-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

OPENING NIGHT! Monday, May 6,

SELDEN IRWIN COMBINATION! Including John Dillon.

FIRST PLAY, SATAN IN PARIS!

Mrs. Irwin in six different characters. Second play—SEEING DILLON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Four Stars the Same Night.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollom, Susan Denin, Frank Evans.

This Saturday night, in two grand plays, LUCRETIA BORGIA and KATHARINE and PETRUCHIO.

Together with the Academy Star Company. Afternoon Matinee, CAMILLE.

GLOBE THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 6, Grand Inauguration of the Summer Season.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY,

In a new and powerful comedy from the French of Sardou, entitled FRIENDS!

Produced with new and magnificent scenery and appointments prepared expressly for this production.

NOTICE.—The house has been newly decorated and renovated, and is now the most elegant and comfortable theatre in the city.

GLOBE THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK Of the Grand, Varied, Enchanting, and Magnificent Spectacular Drama,

THE BLACK CROOK! THE BLACK CROOK! THE BLACK CROOK!

Secure your seats early for the last opportunity to witness this grand entertainment.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the grotesque sensational song and dance artist, CHAS. WALTERS.

First week of D. L. MORRIS, the great German delineator, who will appear as RICHARD NO. 3, Or, the Teutonic tyrant of Bridgeport. Second week of THE BLACKEST CROOK.

Unparalleled attraction for this week. Saturday, grand family matinee.

CENTRAL HALL,

First Appearance

Of the greatest Interpreter of the Modern Poets,

ABBIE SAGE RICHARDSON,

IN A SELECTED PROGRAMME.

This will positively be Mrs Richardson's

LAST APPEARANCE

This season, having consented, at the earnest solicitation of her friends, to appear this once.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 75 cents. For Sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; and on the West Side at Steele's drug store, 38 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WEST SIDE.

Regular Saturday Sale

Of an immense collection of

Household Furniture

Of every description.

5 Pianofortes, 75 Carpets, Cooking Stoves, Glassware, Silver-plated Ware, etc.,

On SATURDAY, May 4, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WILL SELL THE

Elegant Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture,

Velvet and Brussels Carpets, fine-toned Piano, together with the entire household effects of

DWELLING No. 569 WABASH-AV.,

On SATURDAY MORNING, May 4, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

SPECIAL SALE.

150 Cook and Other Stoves,

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY MORNING, May 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 & 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DWELLING HOUSE

No. 1010 Indiana-av.,

Northwest corner of Twenty-second-st., to be sold

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Afternoon, May 7, at 3 o'clock,

On the premises, the building to be removed within ten days after the sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

A Choice Stock of over

600 CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES,

On WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, etc.

ALSO

A Retail Dry Goods Stock,

ON SECOND FLOOR.

On THURSDAY MORNING, May 9, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

25 NEW BUGGIES,

DEMOCRAT & CONCORD WAGONS,

30 NEW SINGLE HARNESS,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Morning, May 9, at 10 o'clock, At the RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 3 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

AT AUCTION.

The Largest & Most Attractive Sale of the Season.

The ENTIRE CONTENTS of several first-class dwellings, consisting of Parlor Sets, Marble and wood-top Black Walnut Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Secretary, Book-Case, Black Walnut Bedstead, Mattresses, What-Nots, Hall Racks, Refrigerators, Marble-Top and Extension Tables, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Napkins, Crockery and Glassware, Plated Ware and Cutlery, Carpets, Mirrors, 10 crates Crockery in open lots, 75 cases of assorted Glassware and Lamp Chimneys, Office Desks and Chairs, on

Saturday, May 4, at 9 1-2 o'clk.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a very rich-toned Piano Forte, cost $450. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Philadelphia BOOTS & SHOES,
New York BOOTS & SHOES,
Boston BOOTS & SHOES,
Chicago BOOTS & SHOES,

In great variety and all qualities at auction by Catalogue on Wednesday, May 8, at 9:30 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Cor. Randolph and Michigan-av.

OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, NOTIONS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c.

Will be held on TUESDAY, May 7, at 9 1-2 a.m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HALLENBECK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities due to and from said firm, liquidated by the undersigned. I. S. HALLENBECK.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1872.

DRY GOODS.

Retail Department.

329 West Madison-st.

The best $1 Kid Glove in the city at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

New Parasols, best assortment and cheapest, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

New Dolly Varden Ribbons, all widths, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Cheapest Ribbons in the city, of all kinds, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Beautiful new Ties, Scarfs, and Bows, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Human Hair Switches at half the usual prices, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Job Lots of Ladies' Lace Collars at 20 cts. each, Ladies' Silk Bows at 25 cts. each, and other bargains on the centre tables, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Bargains in Guipure and Thread Laces, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Corsets in large variety, cheap, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, and other Dress Trimmings, good assortment, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Job lot Gents' British Half Hose, 82 doz., at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

A large special lot, purchased very cheap, of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, at much under regular value, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

All kinds of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery, by the dozen and half dozen, at wholesale price, a specialty, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Finest stock of French Striped Ottoman Shawls opened this season, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

Striped Cloth Shawls at $4, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.

329 West Madison-st.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL OUR CHROMOS,

In Oil, twelve colors; very popular and quick selling, as they are the best pictures yet offered, and are not for sale in stores; handsomely framed, in four styles, and published only by us. Send stamp, for full particulars, to A. P. C. BONTE, 166 West Indiana-st., Chicago; Twelfth, Plum and Charles-sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED FOR CHICAGO,

To conduct the canvass for Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson's "HOME WORSHIP for Every Day in the Year." Recommended by and suited to all denominations, and considered the best subscription Book of the times. This work needs a want felt by all classes of Evangelical Christians. Published by James R. Osgood & Co. Exclusive territory and liberal terms offered. Apply to H. A. BROWN & CO., Managers, 144 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED.

HURLBUT & EDSALL,

IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Druggists,

Have removed to their new stores,

44 & 46 RIVER-ST.,

CORNER WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

B. C. ROGERS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HAVE REMOVED TO

319 WEST MADISON STREET.

The Republic Ins. Co.

Has removed to No. 149 South Sangamon-st.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the completion of the clearing, grubbing, and grading of the Decatur & State Line Railway, from Sections ... to ... 128, both inclusive, will be received at the office of the Decatur & State Line Railway, Chicago, until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, May 7, 1872. Profiles of said work can be seen at the office of the Company, 362 Wabash-av., until May 7. The right will be reserved to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be received for sections, or for the entire work. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned. E. B. CARTER, Chief Engineer Decatur & State Line R'y. CHICAGO, April 25, 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM ELIOT FURNESS, CHARLES E. POPE,

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,

Room 16 Kent's Building, 153 Monroe-st.

Freeman, Crooker & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Removed to Bryan Block, 164 LaSalle-st. Usual accommodations to grain shippers.

Goodspeed's

STEAM PRINTING HOUSE & BINDERY

LARGE FACILITIES, LOW PRICES.

Drop a line by post and will call upon you. J. W. DEAN, Manager, Carpenter-st., near West Madison.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

F. E. RIGBY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

694 STATE-ST.

ALEX. DRAKE,

PAPER HANGINGS & WINDOW SHADES,

178 West Madison-st.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

57 West Lake-st., Chicago,

HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Shelf Goods, Batcheller Forks, Holt's, Blood's, and Millard Scythes, Wheeling Nails, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST RULING PRICES.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers.

Daily, Sundays excepted, for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., at 9 a. m.

Daily, Sundays excepted, for Grand Haven and Muskegon, etc., at 7 p. m.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for St. Joseph, etc., at 11 p. m.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Green Bay, etc., at 7 p. m.

HOSIERY.

HOSIERY.

We are exhibiting in this department an unusually complete stock of Hosiery and Underwear, of the best English and Continental manufacture, consisting of full lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cotton, Lisle, Balbriggan, Silk, and Llama Hose; Llama Gauze, Gossamer and Silk Vests and Drawers, in all sizes and desirable qualities. Gentlemen's Extra Superfine Cotton Half Hose, from $1.50 per half doz. upward. Particular attention given to special orders for extra or irregular sizes. Also, Gentlemen's Ties, Cravats, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Braces, Kid and Dogskin Gloves, &c., &c.

PARASOLS,

In all the new and popular styles of this season.

"HARRIS KID GLOVES."

Chas. Gossage & Co.

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

MUSICAL.

THE World's Peace Jubilee CHORUS BOOK.

Is the book to be used at the coming Great Festival. It is now in the hands of the 20,000 singers who are to compose the choir.

The music was carefully selected by the Music Committee, and the book will be a popular and useful book for use in all MUSICAL SOCIETIES, and should be in the hands of all in the audience at the Coliseum. It is the very best kind of Libretto. 172 octavo pages. Price, 75 cts.

Exquisite Song and Chorus—THE BEAUTIFUL DAYS THAT ARE PAST. Howard. 35 cts.

The Hour of Singing.

BY L. O. EMERSON AND W. S. TILDEN.

Has been adopted promptly, on examination, by a large number of teachers of HIGH SCHOOLS,

For which its happy arrangement of Theory, Exercises, and 1, 2, 3 and 4 part Songs, admirably adapt it. Price, $1.

Capital Song for Young Singers—MAUDIE AND THE BLUE-BIRD. Hackleton. 30 cts.

The above Books and Songs sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Wednesday, May 1, 1 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, May 4, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, May 9, 7 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 11, ...
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, May 16, 12 noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, May 18, 2 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin........$75 | Steerage........$30
To London..........80 | To London........35
To Paris...........90 | To Paris.........38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or FRANCIS C. BROWN, 39 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

White Star Line

NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking room, and bath rooms in mid ship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upwards. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent. Or to the White Star Line Office, 374 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE, WASHINGTON, EUROPE, ST. LAURENT, LAFAYETTE. VILLE DU HAVRE.

Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday. Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers, going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or, to H. HARGIS, Agent, 21 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Millinery and Dressmakers.

Important notice to the ladies of the West Side! I have employed a first-class cutter and dressmaker, also a first class milliner, and am prepared to furnish work with promptness. E. TOPPING, 457 West Madison-st.

TO FAMILIES, CONTRACTORS, OR FARMERS,

In want of good male or female help, will find it to their advantage to call or send orders to the CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE, 271 State-st., Rooms 4 and 7. Good Scandinavian men and girls always on hand.

TEXAN EXTRACT OF MEAT — LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE.

... families—and cheapest nourishment for invalids and ... SCHAACK, Stevens, everywhere, and by VAN SCHAACK, ... Wabash-av., corner ...; S. REID, General Agents.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick-dust Deposits, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. For sale by all Druggists.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with this distressing disease, I have reduced it to 50 cents a box. By mail, 55 cents. Trial packages free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

RELICS!

Parties wishing to ornament their door-yard with suitable relics of the great fire, can get them for thirty days, at a nominal price, delivered in any part of the city. Northeast corner State and Madison-sts.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., April 24th, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, ... South Desplaines-st.

ISRAEL FERGUSON, GOAT AND CATTLE HAIR, For plastering. No. 3 Ferry-st. rear, second floor, New York.

MEDICAL CARDS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

DR. STONE, 110 West Madison-st.,

Treats and cures more cases of Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases, and at lower prices, than any Doctor in Chicago. Nervous Debility permanently cured by a new plan. No mercury or poisonous drugs used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. Circulars free. Office, 110 West Madison-st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at the close of business, on April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$915,682.21
Overdrafts		4,434.82
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		7,400.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		[illegible]
Due from other National Banks		47,[illegible]
Due from other banks and bankers		[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures		1,927.79
Current expenses		[illegible]
Premiums		[illegible]
Cash Items (including stamps)	[illegible]	
Exchanges for Clearing House	30,000.00	
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	1,261.93	
Legal Tender Notes	15,[illegible]	305,724.22
		$2,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		500,000.00
Exchange	$ 1,097.82	
Interest	27,344.65	
Profit and Loss	14,[illegible]	41,[illegible]
Circulation		448,000.00
Individual Deposits	1,[illegible]	
Certified checks	[illegible]	1,691,[illegible]
		$2,[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook, City of Chicago, ss. I, Orson Smith, Cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 3d day of May, 1872. WM. C. OAKLEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: JULIAN S. RUMSEY, S. A. KENT, HENRY BOTSFORD, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK

Of Chicago, State of Illinois,

At the close of business, April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$3,[illegible]
Overdrafts		4,[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		667,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand, cost		1,160.00
Other bonds and securities		54,000.00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$216,457.37	
Due from other National Banks	152,[illegible]	
Due from other banks and bankers	40,[illegible]	409,[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses		[illegible]
Taxes		10,017.[illegible]
Cash items, including stamps		[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House	188,[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	74,[illegible]	
Fractional currency	[illegible]	
Specie	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	[illegible]	
3 per cent certificates	25,000.00	1,156,[illegible]
		$4,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$ 750,000.00
Surplus		200,000.00
Discount	$53,[illegible]	
Exchange	9,140.94	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and loss	[illegible]	76,[illegible]
Dividends unpaid		[illegible]
Circulation outstanding		579,000.00
Individual deposits	$2,107,[illegible]	
Certified checks	[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	608,[illegible]	
Due to other banks and bankers	498,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
		$4,[illegible]

I, Lucius V. Parsons, Cashier of the Third National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. LUCIUS V. PARSONS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1872. MACK S. BRADY, Notary Public.

Correct—attest: J. IRVING PEARCE, WM. T. ALLEN, NATHAN MEARS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COMMERCIAL National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,815,[illegible]
Overdrafts		18,[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		35,000.00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$[illegible]	
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]	
Due from other banks and bankers	[illegible]	235,[illegible]
Banking house		[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures		1,[illegible]
Current expenses		[illegible]
Premium on U. S. Bonds on hand		[illegible]
Cash Items (U. S. revenue stamps)		4,[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	12,748.00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	130,000.00	313,[illegible]
		$3,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Exchange	2,782.67	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and loss	9,831.05	60,[illegible]
National Bank circulation outstanding		450,000.00
Individual deposits	1,267,[illegible]	
Certified checks	9,[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	[illegible]	
Due to other banks and bankers	[illegible]	1,916,[illegible]
Dividends unpaid		[illegible]
		$3,[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, Milford D. Buchanan, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, A. D. 1872. JOHN B. MEYER, Notary Public.

Correct, attest: H. F. EAMES, WM. H. FERRY, E. F. PULSIFER, Directors.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COOK COUNTY National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At the close of business, April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,[illegible]
Overdrafts		2,[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		6,750.00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$ [illegible]	
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]	
Due from other banks and bankers	71,[illegible]	207,[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses		[illegible]
Taxes paid		[illegible]
Premiums		[illegible]
Cash items, including stamps	[illegible]	
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of National Banks	27,[illegible]	
Fractional currency, including nickels	1,[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	225,000.00	[illegible]
		$1,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$400,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000.00
Exchange	$ [illegible]	
Interest	27,[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulating notes outstanding		[illegible]
Dividends unpaid		[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]	
Certified checks	[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	[illegible]	
Due to banks and bankers	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
		$1,[illegible]

I, D. D. Spencer, President of the Cook County National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. D. SPENCER, President.

Correct—attest: F. H. WINSTON, O. S. HOUGH, T. S. DOBBINS, Directors.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of May, 1872. CHAS. H. LAWRENCE, Notary Public.

SPORTING GOODS.

Base Ball & Cricket Players

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Orders from Clubs or the trade carefully filled. Send for our Catalogue.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.,

205 Michigan-av. and 373 W. Madison-st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MANUFACTURERS' National Bank

Of Chicago, in the State of Illinois,

At close of business, April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		
Time Loans	$[illegible]	
Demand Loans	[illegible]	
Suspended paper (good)	12,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Bad debts		None.
Overdrafts		16,[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand		118,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		[illegible]
Real estate		[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures		[illegible]
Taxes paid		13,[illegible]
Premiums		[illegible]
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$[illegible]	
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]	
Due from other banks and bankers	47,[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash items, including stamps	$ [illegible]	
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	37,[illegible]	
Fractional currency, including nickels	1,[illegible]	
Legal tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]
		$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ [illegible]
Discounts		[illegible]
Exchange		[illegible]
National Bank circulation outstanding		[illegible]
Dividends unpaid		[illegible]
Individual deposits	$1,[illegible]	
Certified checks	1,[illegible]	
Cashier's checks	[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	[illegible]	
Due to other banks and bankers	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
		$[illegible]

Notes and bills re-discounted, $74,000.00.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, City of Chicago, ss. I, J. A. Holmes, Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. A. HOLMES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1872. R. REESE LABAGH, Notary Public.

Correct—attest: W. H. ADAMS, IRA HOLMES, J. A. HOLMES, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' National Bank OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, on April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ [illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds on hand		[illegible]
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		[illegible]
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$ 107,[illegible]	
Due from other National Banks	14,[illegible]	
Due from other banks and bankers	102,[illegible]	[illegible]
Real estate		[illegible]
Current expenses	10,[illegible]	
Taxes paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash items, including stamps	[illegible]	
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional currency, including nickels	[illegible]	
Specie, viz.: coin	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
		$1,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		[illegible]
Surplus fund		[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
National bank circulation outstanding		[illegible]
Individual deposits	1,013,[illegible]	
Certified checks	[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	[illegible]	
Due to other banks and bankers	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
		$1,[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, J. S. Reed, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ... Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this third day of May, 1872. SAMUEL D. PERRY, Notary Public.

Correct attest: J. YOUNG SCAMMON, E. B. McCAGG, BENJ. V. PAGE, Directors.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

[illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

[illegible]

Illinois Central Railroad.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

LAKE FOREST

Lots for sale on easy terms.

H. V. HOTCHKISS, Agent, ... Wabash-av.

POLITICAL.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

tumult reigned supreme for some minutes. The vote of Indiana was changed to 4 votes for Adams and 27 for Greeley.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, after a desperate effort, announced the change of 1 vote from Adams to Greeley.

Minnesota decided to have her entire vote cast for Greeley. Kansas followed the same way. Vermont made a solid change of vote to Greeley. Mr. Clay finally got in another change for that old obstinate State, Kentucky, to 1 for Adams and 23 for Greeley. The confusion and cheering were so great that the Chairmen of delegations found it necessary to crowd up to the Speaker's stand in order to be recognized. Illinois changed her vote, announcing that the entire vote was for Horace Greeley. At this a delegate from Illinois got the floor and protested against the announcement, as his vote was for Trumbull.

The CHAIR announced that the Secretaries had not been able to keep the record on changes, and proposed to read the vote first, giving an opportunity for each State to make changes.

This was agreed to, and the following results were announced:

Trumbull and Davis, withdrawn; Greeley received 482 votes. [Great cheers.]

VOTE IN DETAIL.

	Adams.	Greeley.	Trumbull.	Davis.
Alabama	..	13	..	..
Arkansas	3	10	..	..
California	..	12	..	..
Connecticut	12	..	..	..
Delaware	6	..	..	..
*Florida	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	22	..	..
Illinois	27	14	7	..
†Indiana	8	19	..	..
Iowa	27	3	..	..
Kansas	5	3	2	..
Kentucky	19	5	..	..
Louisiana	7	7	..	..
Maine	14	..	..	..
Maryland	11	3	2	..
‡Massachusetts	22	..	..	..
Michigan	20	3	..	..
Minnesota	..	..	9	1
Mississippi	16	10	..	..
Missouri	10	18	2	..
Nebraska	..	6	..	..
Nevada	..	6	..	..
New Hampshire	..	8	..	..
New Jersey	5	13	..	..
New York	5	62	1	..
North Carolina	3	17	..	..
Ohio	42	2	..	..
Oregon	..	6	..	..
§Pennsylvania	32	18	1	4
Rhode Island	8	..	..	..
¶South Carolina	..	2	..	..
Tennessee	9	10	3	..
Texas	3	13	..	..
Vermont	1	7	..	..
**Virginia	8	7	..	..
‖West Virginia	..	7	..	1
Wisconsin	18	2	..	..
	187	482	27	6

Necessary to a choice........ 358.

*Chase, 6.
†Palmer, 1.
‡Chase, 4.
§Chase, 1.
¶Chase, 12.
**Chase, 2.
‖Chase, 2.

Total Chase, 22.

[NOTE.—There is an apparent discrepancy between the detailed figures and the footings of this sixth ballot. It is explained by the change of votes made before the announcement of the totals.]

A VOICE.—I move to make the nomination of Greeley unanimous. [Cries of "No," "No."]

The question was finally put. While there was a loud and general aye, there was a great many nays and cheers, and the CHAIR decided that it was not unanimous. He decided, however, that Horace Greeley had the nomination of the Convention for President of the United States.

NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The President announced that the next order of business was the nomination of candidates for Vice President. Illinois and Ohio asked the privilege of withdrawing for consultation. There was much objection, but they marched out notwithstanding, and the CHAIR announced a recess of ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN, on calling the Convention to order, again reminded the delegates that they were to elect one from each delegation as a member of the Liberal Republican National Executive Committee.

General BURNET, of Ohio, said he was requested to inquire whether the name of Lyman Trumbull was before the Convention as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Illinois replied that Mr. Trumbull would not consent to be a candidate for that office under any circumstances.

Excited individual from the Indiana delegation arose, and in a stentorian voice moved to nominate that man for Vice President who was too poor to remain in that stinkhole Washington City, General Cox.

FIRST BALLOT.

The first ballot for Vice President was taken with the following result in detail:

Alabama—Brown, 13.
Arkansas—Brown, 12.
California—Brown, 12.
Connecticut—Brown, 1; Julian, 10.
Delaware—Trumbull, 6.
Florida—Brown, 8.
Georgia—Brown, 22.
Illinois—Julian, 42.
Indiana—Julian, 30.
Iowa—J. D. Cox, 15; Julian, 3; Governor Walker, 1; Brown, 3.
Kansas—Brown, 8; Julian, 2.
Kentucky—Clay, 24.
Louisiana—Brown, 14.
Maine—Julian, 14.
Maryland—Trumbull, 15; Brown, 1.
Massachusetts—Julian, 22; Trumbull, 2.
Michigan—Walker, 3; Julian, 9; Brown, 7; Cox, 7.
Minnesota—Walker, 2; Julian, 1; Trumbull, 1; Tipton, 2.
Mississippi—Brown, 16.
Missouri—Brown, 24.
Nebraska—Tipton, 6.
Nevada—Brown, 6.
New Hampshire—Brown, 8.
New Jersey—Brown, 2; Julian, 1; Cox, 2; Trumbull, 1; Scoville, 12.
New York—Brown, 33; Trumbull, 31; Julian, 2; Walker, 1; Clay, 1.
North Carolina—Trumbull, 8; Walker, 12.
Ohio—Brown, 2; Trumbull, 4; Julian, 2.
Oregon—Brown, 6.
Pennsylvania—Cox, [illegible] Julian, 2; Brown, [illegible]; Walker, 37.
Rhode Island—Absent and not voting.
South Carolina—Brown, 14.
Tennessee—Trumbull, 3; Trumbull, 20.
Texas—Brown, 2; Trumbull, 4; Brown, 3; Julian, 1.
Virginia—Walker, 22.
West Virginia—Trumbull, 10.
Wisconsin—Clay, 20.
Totals—Brown, 287; Trumbull, 110; Julian, 134; Walker, 34; C. M. Clay, 44; J. D. Cox, 25; Tipton, 3; Scoville, 12.
Whole number of votes, 702.
Necessary to a choice, 352.

When Illinois announced a part of its vote for Cassius M. Clay, that gentleman arose and respectfully declined the honor, declaring his intention of supporting Gratz Brown.

General Burnet, when several votes had been called for General Cox, announced that General Cox, of Ohio, was not a candidate.

A delegate from Pennsylvania moved that the Convention nominate Gratz Brown by acclamation.

The motion met a determined cry of "no" from all parts of the hall.

Upon the gentleman withdrawing the motion Lieutenant-Governor Koerner, of Illinois, appeared upon the platform and said: "I desire to say, in behalf of Judge Trumbull, that on no condition will he accept the nomination of Vice President, as there were some doubts in the matter we have telegraphed him and he positively declines."

SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot was taken, as follows:

Alabama—Brown, 13.
Arkansas—Brown, 12.
California—Brown, 12.
Connecticut—Julian, 10; Brown, 1.
Delaware—Absent, not voting.
Florida—Brown, 6.
Georgia—Brown, 22.
Illinois—Julian, 38; Walker, 4.
Indiana—Julian, 28.
Iowa—Julian, 13; Palmer, 1; Brown, 8.
Kansas—Julian, 1; Brown, 9.
Kentucky—Brown, 24.
Louisiana—Brown, 14.
Virginia—Walker, 22.
West Virginia—Julian, 10.
Wisconsin—Julian, 5; Brown, 15.
Illinois—Changed 21 for Julian to 21 for Brown.
Totals—Brown, 425; Julian, 175; Walker, 75; Tipton, 3; Governor Palmer, 8.

The result announced was received with great cheers.

Cries of Brown! Brown! were tumultuous.

The Chair stated that Mr. Brown was not in the hall.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

On motion of Mr. COCHRANE the President, First Vice President, and Secretaries were appointed a Committee to inform the successful candidates of their nomination.

A vote of thanks to the citizens of Cincinnati, for their hospitality to the Convention, passed; also, a vote of thanks to the President, for the faithful manner in which he had performed his duties.

[illegible] journed *sine die*.

Three cheers were called for and given for the successful candidates, with great enthusiasm, followed by three cheers for Carl Schurz, and three cheers for the Cincinnati Committee of Arrangements, which were given with equal cordiality, earnestness, and good will.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SCHURZ.

In response to vehement calls for a speech, Mr. Schurz said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This Convention has overwhelmed me with kindness, and I have especially to thank the members for the indulgence with which they have borne with me while I was endeavoring to the best of my ability to conduct with fairness and impartiality the deliberations of this large, and let us confess, little unruly [laughter] body. We have now accomplished our work,—our duty. It will be now to proclaim to all the land the principles we have embodied in our platform, and go forward and solicit with all the earnestness of which our minds and hearts are capable of making, the support of the people of the United States for the candidates we have nominated. I have already done so much speaking in this Convention, and may be I may have to do so much during the impending campaign, that you will certainly bear with me if I close my speech in the same manner in which I closed my first, than, seconding a motion to adjourn, and now declaring that the Liberal Republican Committee adjourned *sine die*. [Cheers and applause.]

SPEECH OF GEO. W. JULIAN.

Calls were made for a few words from Hon. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana. He said: "If my physical health would allow me to talk to you, it would afford me gratification. I am, however, and have been for some time past an invalid, have retired from politics, and truly would not have been here at all had it not been for this Liberal Republican movement, which I could not possibly stay away from. [Applause.] I am in it, and of it, shall go to the end if I can gather up my health, which I think will be greatly invigorated by what we have done. I hope by and by to be able to help our cause. [Loud applause and calls for Palmer, Curtin and Tilton, none of whom, however, appeared.]

A delegate said he thought the Convention ought not to adjourn without tendering their thanks to the proprietors of *Harper's Weekly* for having done so much in giving popularity to their course through the caricatures of Thomas Nast. [Loud laughter.]

THE HALL CLEARED.

The vast concourse had by this time greatly diminished, and the more enthusiastic portion, who had still lingered around the platform, gradually withdrew; and thus ended an inaugural meeting unprecedented in magnitude, interest, and import.

SPECULATIONS.

It is currently reported and generally believed that the division so persistently continued from the first in the Illinois delegation was the cause of the defeat of Trumbull. It has been long recognized in National Nominating Conventions that the strength of availability is first indicated by unity of support in the candidate's own State. As a consequence the stubborn division in the Illinois delegation weakened Trumbull's chances with increasing intensity, added to his [illegible]

ment in the face of a vigorous and large adherence throughout the numerous delegations.

AFTER ADJOURNMENT.

After the adjournment of the Liberal Republican Convention the delegates were not long in finding their way to the hotels and boarding-houses, which have, since the commencement of the week, been filled to repletion. The reception rooms were soon crowded with excited delegates, and friends of the Liberal movement, who were busy discussing the results of the day's work. In some of the hotels speaking was done by enthusiastic delegates approbating the course of the Convention, while everywhere the nomination was the theme. The larger number of delegates appeared decidedly satisfied with the result of their labors, but the excitement incident to the termination of the Convention's labors was not all in the shape of ratification.

DESPATCH FROM MR. GREELEY.

The following telegram from Mr. Greeley was received here after he had been informed of his nomination:

NEW YORK, May 3.

To Whitelaw Reid:

Please tender my grateful acknowledgments to the members of the Convention for the generous confidence they have shown me, and assure them I shall endeavor to deserve it.

HORACE GREELEY.

NATIONAL LIBERAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The Liberal Republican Convention, before its adjournment, appointed the following National Executive Committee: South Carolina, S. A. Pierce; Texas, E. M. Pease; West Virginia, Hon. M. C. Church; District of Columbia, C. M. Alexander; Maine, J. L. Linford; Nevada, General J. Lyon; Ohio, J. T. Brooks; Everts; Pennsylvania, [illegible]; Montana, J. D. Louisiana, H. C. Warmoth; [illegible]; Wilson; Arkansas, Ira Kirkwood; New Hampshire, Henry O. Kent; Iowa, Jas. D. Campbell; Florida, J. C. Drew; New Jersey, Jas. M. Scovil; Colorado, S. O. Brown; New York, Ethan Allen; California, Frank M. Pixley; Maryland, Samuel M. [illegible]; Connecticut, David Clark; Indiana, Isaac P. Gray; Tennessee, J. S. Fowler; Nebraska, P. W. Tipton; Kansas, S. A. Riggs; Illinois, L. Scott; Kentucky, L. N. Dembitz; Wisconsin, A. Scott Sloan; Vermont, Jno. P. Ladd; Massachusetts, Chas. G. Davis; Oregon, Jasper W. Johnson; Alabama, W. T. Hatchett; Mississippi, E. J. Jeffords; Delaware, George Alfred Townsend; Missouri, Geo. W. Anderson; Georgia, E. McWhorter; Michigan, E. Corbett; Rhode Island not reported.

The National Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican party met at 3 p. m. at the Burnet House, and organized by the election of Ethan Allen, of New York, Chairman, and Daniel R. Goodloe, of North Carolina, as Secretary. They then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

MEETING OF OHIO DELEGATES.

At College Hall a meeting of Ohio delegates was held, which comprised about half the Ohio delegates in the Liberal Republican Convention, and which turned out to be of a very stormy nature.

Judge W. B. Sloan, of Port Clinton, was called to the chair. The larger number made speeches, and some of them were very denunciatory and exciting, while others counseled moderation and consideration. Among the most prominent were Judge Hoadley, who was one of the Committee on Resolutions. He said that Judge Stanley Matthews (the temporary President) John W. Sehn, as well as himself, had left the Convention in disgust. Judge Sloan said he had been an original Adams man but there was no evidence that Mr. Greeley and his friends had practiced a fraud upon the Convention, and until he had such evidence he should adhere to the nomination, believing it was for the interest of the country that there should be a complete change in the Administration of the Government. He counselled them to be calm and considerate, and to act deliberately, like men. Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware County, said he was dissatisfied with the nomination, but would support the ticket. Jacob Herton, of Columbiana, was dissatisfied, but urged moderation. Judge Brinkerhoff said he was not to be made a victim of choice between two evils. Men came from Pennsylvania who were as much intruders as the devil was when he intruded himself among the sons of men. They came here and outwitted and outnumbered them. He did not belong to any body now, and was not willing to say he would vote for Grant, but he should not vote for Greeley. General Jack Casement asked if they were not all pleased with the platform. Other gentlemen answered "yes, yes." He further inquired if Greeley was not an honest man, and what more was wanted. He (Casement) had joined this movement, and torn up his bridges behind. He was going to stand by the nomination. General Burnett now felt discouraged and disheartened. He did not think Civil Service Reform had anything to hope for at the hands of such men. Though he was deeply grieved by the result of to-day, he thought they ought to maintain this organization for future work, and not take steps of which they might repent in the future. Colonel Parrot, of Montgomery County, said there never was more chicanery made by man than by Gratz Brown in this Convention. Mr. Frey, of Clark County, said the bargain and sale was evident. "Where is the evidence?" some member asked. "In Gratz Brown." Mr. Frey replied. Mr. Ayres, of the Fourteenth District, said he urged them not to judge too harshly, and counselled moderation. General Brinkerhoff announced his resignation as a member of the State Central Committee. He was not willing to abide the determination of the Convention. Geo. S. La Rue also declined to support the ticket, and resigned his position as member of the State Central Committee. Judge Spaulding, of Cuyhoga, and Mr. Smith, of Columbiana, came to the defence of the Convention. The latter, in his remarks, said Mr. Greeley was among the first to fight the Tammany Ring, and hereupon two or three persons said that he did not. He rather defended them. Judge Hoadley again got the floor, charging that the Tammany Ring had triumphed. He would defend Greeley and Brown if he had to vote for General Grant to do it. He was no office-seeker, but was after men to punish them before they got their hands into the public Treasury; but he was not in favor of abandoning their organization. Resolutions were adopted maintaining their organization until the time should arrive when their principle should prevail. Several other members spoke for and against the nomination, and finally, after a long session, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

THE TICKET.

How the News from Cincinnati is Received.

IN CHICAGO.

Yesterday forenoon there was much interest manifested in the city concerning the proceedings of the Convention at Cincinnati. Numbers stopped in front of the various newspaper offices to read the bulletins. But they read them quietly, made no special comments, and moved on. It was a state of mind which was due, in great part, to the fact that such large numbers of the people are now engaged directly or indirectly in the business of rebuilding, and have no time at this moment to spend on anything else. They were interested in what was going on, but they were not enthusiastic about it.

The result of the deliberations of the Convention seemed to take nearly all by surprise. They had expected that Judge Davis would receive more votes than he did, and Mr. Adams less, but not this development of strength on the part of Mr. Greeley; and, being thus surprised, there was no very general expression of opinion upon the streets, people preferring to wait till to-day to make up their minds upon the question. The personal friends of other candidates, who had looked for a different result, did not deny that the nomination was a strong one, but they thought that perhaps there might have been a stronger one.

The Democracy were very much perplexed. The Irish element took to it very kindly. They have always looked upon Mr. Greeley as being on their side, and profess their willingness to give him their support. With the Democratic leaders here, the case is different. They do not quite know what will happen so they take refuge in silence, and prefer to have a consultation before committing themselves. They want to hear from other parts of the country, and know what the Democratic party is going to do. It seems most likely, however, so far as the influential Democrats of the city are concerned, that some time next week they will be pretty unanimous for Mr. Greeley.

The administration men had not much to say, but generally admitted the availability of Mr. Greeley, and thought that he would poll more votes than Mr. Adams would have done, though of course they would not admit that there was any possibility of General Grant's defeat.

So much attention was paid to the Presidential candidate that Gratz Brown was very little referred to, his nomination being looked upon as a sort of natural sequence of that of Mr. Greeley.

Elsewhere.

IN WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Such intense excitement [illegible] impossible for [illegible] to-day that it was almost could be a combination of [illegible] upon the tariff. The despatches announcing the result of the ballots at the Cincinnati Convention were eagerly circulated among the members, and discussed with great animation by groups all over the Hall, and at times under the very noses of the unfortunate gentlemen who were drumming away at their speeches on Free Trade and Protection. Mr. Dawes took the floor at half-past [illegible] to make his great effort upon the Tariff, for which he had made long and careful preparation. He had scarcely got through a dozen pages of his manuscript when a group of correspondents rushed pell-mell into the reporters' gallery from the telegraph office adjoining, and, starting over the railing, flung slips of paper down upon the floor announcing the nomination of Greeley. A score of members left their seats and made a scramble for these slips, and in an instant the House presented a scene of deafening confusion and bewildering disorder. More than a hundred men were upon their feet, some running to and fro, some gesticulating in a frantic manner, and all talking at the top of their voices, without the slightest regard to the fact that the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee was presenting a formidable array of tariff statistics. The tumultuous throng, surging around Dawes' desk, came near taking him off his feet, and sweeping his pile of manuscript to the floor. He preserved his position, however, and his presence of mind. Hoar, of Massachusetts, when the noise had a little subsided, asked if it was in order to congratulate the House upon the triumph of Protection. Randall, of Pennsylvania, shouted in reply: "Well, Greeley is an honest man anyhow." Dawes, with admirable tact, remarked that he did not know that there was any occasion for him further to advocate the American policy, inasmuch as the man who, more than any other, had taught this doctrine, was now the standard-bearer of all those who had heretofore been opposed to it. By dint of repeated efforts Scofield, who was in the chair, succeeded in keeping order in the immediate vicinity of Dawes' desk, so that he managed to get through with his speech to a small circle of listeners. On the Democratic side, and in the spaces back of the seats, and in the cloak rooms, on both sides, the buzz and confusion continued until the adjournment. A scene of such excitement has seldom been witnessed in the House. In the conversations which took place there was much diversity of opinion expressed as to the strength and probable result of the nominations. The Republicans were almost unanimous in the opinion that the choice of Greeley was a terrible blow to the Administration, but most of them found consolation in the belief that it was certain that the Democrats would nominate a straight ticket. A few, however, dissented from this view. An Alabama Republican remarked that Greeley's great strength in the South would compel the Democratic party to take him up. He could sweep every Southern State with the possible exception of South Carolina.

A Missouri Republican declared that Greeley would carry that State against Grant and that every native white Republican in the State would support him. "Of course," he added, "the carpet-baggers will be down upon him, but the fact that the native Republicans are for him will get him a larger part of the negroes' vote." On the Democratic side the excitement was all over less, and a number of Republicans went over to hear what was said about the nomination. Previous to the announcement of the result there had been a great many expressions of apprehension that Adams would be the candidate chosen, and of regret at the failure of Davis, whose nomination was hoped for by nearly all the Democratic members. When the report of Greeley's success came, an old New York Democrat leaned back in his chair, drew a long breath, and said, "That takes a great weight off my mind." Another New York Democrat said: Greeley is very popular with the Irish, but not a man of them would have voted for Adams. A Tennessee member declared that Greeley would carry that State by 50,000 majority; and a New Yorker added that he would sweep New York by 50,000. A Pennsylvania member said, "They couldn't have suited us better. Pennsylvania is sure for Greeley." A member from Texas declared that no man could have been nominated who would have so much strength in that State as Greeley. An enthusiastic Illinois man said he was going to buy him a white hat and coat. The only Democrats who were heard to express decided hostility to the nomination were three or four Kentuckians, who have all along been opposed to the Cincinnati movement. A Pennsylvania member, two Indiana members, and one of the Kentuckians said there would be a good hard-shell Democrat nominated before July, and two or three of the others expressed themselves confident that the Convention of their own party would nominate Hendricks or some other well-known Democrat, but the majority of the Democratic members refused to commit themselves as to their views of the probable action of that Convention.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and, shortly after, despatches from Cincinnati commenced coming. Telegraphic communication of each ballot as taken was so perfect between the Convention Hall and the reporters' gallery of the two Houses, and the result of each ballot was instantly known in both. Ben. Butler brought into the Senate the result of the first vote. A crowd gathered around him, and during the excitement was constantly on the increase until it culminated in the announcement of the final result. A little more order was preserved than in the House, but the greater part of the Senators were on their feet, and few made any pretence of attending to the business of legislation. Johnson, who was vainly endeavoring to secure an audience on the Pacific Mail subsidy, moved that the Senate adjourn until after the Cincinnati Convention, and the motion came within a few votes of carrying. After its failure, a large number of Senators took themselves off to the cloak-rooms to talk over the event. Most of them were not as free in the expressions of opinion about the nomination as were the members of the House. The Administration men evidently felt that the ticket would draw off a large force of Republicans. A Western Senator said that Greeley was very strong with the people. A New England Senator admitted that the nomination was a very dangerous one, and that no man in the Republican party could draw off as many Republican votes. Another New England Senator concurred with this opinion, and added that it would certainly lose Connecticut and New Hampshire to Grant. The Liberal Republicans appeared to be entirely satisfied with the result. Trumbull telegraphed to Greeley his cordial indorsement of the nomination. Fenton said that he should give the ticket his earnest support. Sumner was heard to say that the nomination was a strong and popular one. Tipton, Schurz, and Hamilton had, of course, not returned from the Convention. The Democratic Senators, like their brethren in the House, were disappointed at the failure of Davis, of whose nomination they had apparently cherished strong hopes. They were generally reticent as to the probable course of the Democratic party, but, with few exceptions, expressed no dissatisfaction with the Cincinnati ticket, except the regret that Davis had been unsuccessful. There was comparatively little talk about the Vice President in any quarter. As soon as Greeley's nomination was known it was regarded as certain that Brown would be given the second place on the ticket, and Democrats, Administration men, and Liberal Republicans appeared to all agree that his nomination was exceedingly wise, and would give the ticket much strength in the West by having it presented upon it both views entertained by the Convention on the tariff question.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Intense interest prevailed here during to-day with reference to affairs at Cincinnati, not only in executive and legislative circles but throughout the city. Inquiries were constantly made as to the latest intelligence from the Convention. The progress of the balloting seemed to add, if possible, to the excitement everywhere, the news spreading with remarkable rapidity. Those in the Executive Department heard it about the same time as it became known in Congress. The telegrams announcing the nomination of Horace Greeley as the candidate for the Presidency were received with surprise, as previous private telegrams foreshadowed a different result. Republicans not in sympathy with the Convention express themselves as not alarmed at the selection, while Democrats said that their National Convention, to convene on the Fourth of July, will define the policy of the Democratic party. The news of the nomination interrupted for some time the proceedings of the House, the members gathering in front of the Speaker's desk to hear the latest intelligence. There were similar exhibitions in the Senate, while Mr. Casserly was speaking. That gentleman, referring to the institution of business, moved that an adjournment take place until the Cincinnati Convention was over. The excitement subsided with the announcement of Gratz Brown as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. To-night, gentlemen of all parties are discussing the effect of the proceedings of the Convention on the public mind.

The *Patriot*, to-morrow, will have a leader on the Convention, of which the following is the closing portion: "The Democratic National Committee will meet in New York, Wednesday next, to determine on the time and place of holding the National Democratic Convention. The Committee will be composed of the wisest, ablest, best, and most patriotic men of the party, from all States and sections of the country, and will authoritatively speak the wish of the great Democratic heart. Its first duty will be to present to the people such candidates as will command respect and secure the support of the good and true men of the country, and rally to the standard they bear the great body of those who regard the promotion of the best interests of the nation as the paramount duty of the patriotic citizen."

IN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Among Liberal Republicans and Democrats the nomination of Greeley was received, this afternoon, with surprise. Through a telegraphic error, the announcement was made at noon to-day that Adams had been nominated on the first ballot. The mistake was soon discovered, and crowds besieged all the bulletin boards, watching the course of the balloting. The figures, up to the last ballot, were construed to indicate the nomination of Adams. Little is said either way about Gratz Brown's nomination. Greeley's nomination was pleasantly received. Greeley's friends crowded the *Tribune* office, this afternoon, to offer congratulations, and an artillery salute was fired in the park in front of Newspaper Row. A reporter called upon Greeley as soon as the nomination was known. He was found in the inner sanctum of the *Tribune* office. The reporter asked him if he desired to foreshadow any policy. He responded he did not wish to make any statement beforehand as to what he would do. Whatever he said would be caught up and telegraphed over the country, perhaps distorted as usual. He considered himself in the position of the Speaker of the House, to be spoken to, but not to speak. When the time comes a letter would be written, that would at once convey the sense of the high honor conferred, and would be a pledge of his future action. He stated that the result of the previous balloting had laid him open to a surprise in receiving the nomination. Mr. Adams' plurality had seemed to indicate him as the coming man. At this point, he stated that he would be glad to see the lies that Sam. Bowles had been circulating to the prejudice of Senator Fenton corrected. Bowles has been sedulously sowing the impression that Fenton had gone to Cincinnati with himself (Fenton) as first choice, and Judge Davis as second. This was totally false. Fenton had not expected the nomination at all, but did desire the nomination of the strongest man. If that was Adams, it was well and good, but Davis was about last in the race. Only last night he had telegraphed to the New York delegation to press the name of Greeley as the strongest candidate. The interview was interrupted at this point by the entrance of a clerk, who brought word that the crowd collected outside were making loud calls for Greeley. Mr. Greeley declined to address the crowd. At this hour,—10 p. m.,—perfect quietude prevails around the *Tribune* office. Mr. Greeley is visible from the street, hard working at a desk in a room of the second story, of which he is the only occupant.

The opposition to Grant here were well pleased with the platform and Schurz's speech.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 3.—On the reception of the news of the nomination of Mr. Greeley in this city, a large crowd gathered at the *Tribune* office. Mr. Greeley was called for and appeared. He declined to make a speech, but had to undergo a vast amount of hand shaking. A salute of a hundred guns was fired in the City Hall park in his honor. The *Express* says of the nomination: "The old white coat will take a lot him" (?) tion of the rank and file of the Democrats." As to the [illegible] the *Express* says: "Greeley has, at times, abused us all roughly, but we are a forgiving race of men, and shall do what is best for our country."

The *Commercial Advertiser* says the prospects of the Republican party have brightened, and whether the Democrats indorse Greeley or not, he is doomed to be defeated.

The *Evening Post* heads the news, "Grand Failure," "The Curtain Falls," "Sad Transformation Scene," "Reform Surrenders to Monopoly and Centralization."

Greeley expressed surprise at his nomination, and said he would accept in a letter.

Among the crowd outside the *Tribune* office, comments were, of course, various. Some declared that the Convention had made a fizzle of it, and nominated by no means the strongest man; while others, with more enthusiasm, were sure that if anybody could give the movement assurance of success it was Greeley. Said one man, "You have no idea the hold he has among the masses. The workingmen will go for him, because they believe he is honest, and that is the great thing after all." It was suggested that he could not hope for any large portion of the Democratic vote on account of his past record as an uncompromising foe of this party, but the ready answer was that his past record was of little importance compared to his present position. His advocacy of general amnesty and universal equality, it was thought, would give him greater strength with the Democrats and with the people of the South than any other Republican would have. The nomination has created a great sensation in the city, and is the current topic of conversation.

The Liberal Republican Committee will give Greeley a serenade this evening, and next week a rousing mass meeting will give greater emphasis to the event.

The *Sun* to-morrow says: "Never was such honor paid the newspaper press as in the nomination of two editors at Cincinnati. It believes the Liberal Republicans and Southern Democracy will all support Greeley, and that fact will exert a powerful influence on the Northern Democracy. The North, South, East, and West are for him. The Germans will come for him enthusiastically, and he is likely to carry the Irish vote. It only remains for the people to elect him."

The *Tribune*, to-morrow, will have the following on the Cincinnati Convention: "We make no comments on the ticket presented yesterday at Cincinnati. People, without distinction of party are considering it, and will, in due time, indicate their judgment thereon. The platform has been to us throughout an object of more greater solicitude than the nominations, and our interest has centered in what should be said in regard to Protection and Free Trade. There is honest and serious difference among Republicans, and Reformers on this question. Our convictions are strong on one side. Others, at least equally patriotic and intelligent, hold opinions antagonistic to ours. We did not wish the Convention to say that we were right. We did not wish with what propriety to what profit it could pronounce us in the wrong. To declare for either Protection or Free Trade would repel some persons, many, from the support of the Liberal movement, while it would win over no opponent to that movement. We, therefore, urged the Convention simply to remit this question to the people, as one on which we are not agreed, asking them to pronounce judgment thereon in the choice of members of Congress, by whom, and not by the Executive, it must be discussed and decided. This view, we rejoice to say, has prevailed, but its prevalence is no triumph over Free Trade, much less over Revenue Reform, be that what it may. It is simply the reference of the whole subject to the decision of the people, unprejudiced by any dictum of the Convention. The majority are for Free Trade, or against it, they are not precluded by the Liberal platform from making their judgment known and respected. On the contrary, they are entreated to do so, with the assurance that their wish, thus authentically expressed, shall not be overborne by the Executive power. This is, as we think, it should be, and we do not see why any who have faith in the people should be alienated or offended by such reference of the subject."

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *Times*, to-morrow, will have the following on the Cincinnati nominations: "This sad farce, however, for it is a sad one, and not wholly laughable, rightly considered, should produce one good result. It should lead the present leaders of the Republican party to consider their responsibilities to the people, to study the demands of the hour, and to make their proceedings at Philadelphia worthy of the present crisis. We confess that, in our opinion, such men as Grant and Colfax are infinitely superior to Greeley and Brown. They are honest and sensible men, they will not plunge the country into any wild disorder, or any new troubles. They will not harass commercial classes by vexatious experiments. In their hands we shall run no risk of finding ourselves embodied in endless disputes or embarrassed by absurb feats with financial questions. But it is for the Republican party to decide the measures it shall attempt to carry out. We earnestly trust that the wisest minds in the party will be applied to the settlement of measures which shall be at once just and liberal toward all classes and all nations in the Union; which shall be worthy of the progressive spirit and temper of the age, and which shall be calculated to increase the honor and renown of the country, and to promote the happiness and prosperity of its people."

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Considerable crowds assembled about the bulletins to-day to learn the result of the nominations at Cincinnati. There was, however, no excitement, and all parties appear satisfied, the Republicans having faith in the name of Grant over all opposition. The Democrats believe the nomination will carry away a large number of Grant's adherents. There is great curiosity to know what the Democrats are going to do about it. The Liberals have made no display of enthusiasm so far, and are probably waiting for the return of the leaders from Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The *Age*, to-morrow, will have the following: "The significance of the nomination of Greeley is that there is a strong desire for the restoration of free civil government and a true and cordial union of the States. Without deprecating in any degree either of the two candidates who are already before the country, we think the Democracy of Pennsylvania will desire to bring into the field a statesman who will secure the confidence and deserve the support of all whose aim is to restore free civil government and purify the administration of it. The name of Chief Justice Thompson is one whom the Democracy would support with enthusiasm, and whom the really sincere friends of reform would prefer to either Grant or Greeley."

The article concludes as follows: "We have not expressed a doubt that the Democratic Convention would in due time place a candidate in the field. Let him be one to meet the requirements of the times."

IN CONCORD.

CONCORD, N. H., May 3.—The Democratic State Committee held a meeting here this evening. No official action was taken in regard to the result of the Cincinnati Convention. The nominations were unexpected to both parties. The leaders of the Republican party concede that the nomination of Greeley is a strong one, but that its strength will depend on the action of the Democratic party, a large portion of whom they feel confident will not indorse the ticket. The Democrats think that the nominations must be disastrous to Grant's ticket, and express their readiness to support anything that will defeat it.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, May 3.—Many have returned from Cincinnati and say they will support Grant. They don't like to be questioned regarding the Cincinnati Convention, most of them being tired Davis men. This county could poll 700 more Grant Republican votes this evening than it could this morning. Most of the Grant Republicans laugh at the Cincinnati nominations.

The Lafayette, Bloomington & Minneapolis Railroad laid its last rail, yesterday, through this city.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 3.—The news of the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Liberal Republicans took everybody by surprise in the city. Trumbull was the favorite, and many regrets at his defeat are expressed by Democrats, as well as Liberal Republicans. A salute of thirty guns, by order of the Governor, was fired from the State Arsenal this evening in honor of the ticket nominated.

IN ELGIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, ILL., May 3.—Great enthusiasm is manifested here over the result of the Cincinnati Convention. Nine out of ten men on the streets are for Greeley. The Democrats are almost unanimous for the ticket.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN ONEIDA, ILL.

ONEIDA, ILL., May 3.—Since receiving the report of the Cincinnati Convention there are a good many in the streets talking about it. Democrats say it is tough, but they will have to swallow it or take worse. Most of the Republicans seem to feel satisfied, and say Grant is all right now, but some are afraid it will upset the Republican more than the Democratic party.

IN MOLINE, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOLINE, Ill., May 3.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown, in this old Republican stronghold, will have a strong support, as hundreds of the Republicans here have become thoroughly disgusted with the corruption of the present Administration.

There was a mass meeting at Dennis Hall, on Sunday evening, to discuss the merits of the two Congressional candidates,—Hon. John B. Hawley, and Major Beardsley, of this county.

IN LEAVENWORTH, KS.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., May 3.—The Cincinnati nominations are received here with the utmost satisfaction. The Liberal Republicans are overjoyed, while men of all parties declare the ticket the strongest that could have been nominated. The Leavenworth *Times*, which is edited by Colonel Anthony, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, says, to-morrow, that Mr. Greeley is one of the greatest living Americans, and one of the most talented and honest men of his generation, and say by all odds the strongest man the Liberals could have put forth. Nearly every person concedes the election of the ticket nominated yesterday, and many claim that Kansas, the stronghold of Grant, will go for Greeley.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 3.—The announcement of the nomination of Horace Greeley for President took everyone by surprise. The general feeling among Liberal Republicans is that Horace Greeley is honest, and would, perhaps, make a good President, but, as yet, no one has ventured to predict his election. The Democratic element in this city seem to have set their hearts on some one more to their party than Greeley, but accept his nomination with composure, feeling that he is their best man, and would run well. No one is very enthusiastic over the nominations, though other proceedings of the Convention have been looked for with a great deal of interest.

IN ST. JOSEPH, MO.

ST. JOSEPH, May 3.—The excitement produced by the Cincinnati Convention has not been greater since the war. The Liberal Republicans are jubilant over the result as telegraphed, particularly so over the adoption of a prominent plank of the great Missouri Reform Platform. Success is assured the ticket in this vicinity.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN DESMOINES, IA.

DESMOINES, IA., May 3.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Cincinnati Convention, to-day, is highly satisfactory to the Liberal Republicans of this city, but the Liberal Democrats say that Greeley is very distasteful to them. The *Leader*, the Democratic paper, which has been the Liberal organ here, says it remains to be seen how the candidates of this Convention will be received. Unexpected to Democrats as it has been, it cannot be expected that they will come up with as ardor which would have greeted some of the other gentlemen mentioned in connection with the movement. We confess a great deal of surprise at his nomination, and in view of the importance attached to the question, we wait the expression of sentiment on the part of the Democracy of the land before we can commit ourselves to the support of the ticket."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, May 3.—The nomination at Cincinnati gives great satisfaction here to all except office holders and those expecting office under the Grant Administration. Democrats as well as Republicans unite in its praises.

IN DAVENPORT, GA.

DAVENPORT, Ga., May 3.—The feeling in this city over the nomination of Greeley and Brown at Cincinnati is very satisfactory. It is the settled opinion of the Democrats that any one is better than Grant.

IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N.Y., May 3.—One hundred guns were fired here this afternoon in honor of the nomination of Horace Greeley.

The *Argus* of this city is surprised at the nomination of Greeley, but refrains from expressing any opinion, awaiting the action, according to usages, of the National Democratic Convention, but says no man of the Republican party has received more from it than Greeley. Few in the country have impressed people more favorably. As regards personal character, great mental vigor, patriotism, and virtues, which no necessities can cloud.

IN SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 3.—The news of the Cincinnati nominations caused a great sensation in this city. One hundred guns were fired in honor of Greeley and Brown.

IN RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., May 3.—The newspaper bulletins have been surrounded by crowds all the afternoon, eager for the news from Cincinnati. The announcement of the nomination of Greeley and Brown gave very general satisfaction to Conservatives and Liberal Republicans, who think it the strongest ticket that could have been selected. The *State Journal*, an Administration paper, thinks that Greeley is the most vulnerable man that the Liberals could have nominated.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown is very favorably received by the conservatives and Democrats here. It is universally conceded that Greeley will be less objectionable to the South than any candidate with the exception, perhaps, of Judge Davis.

OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

Address of the National Committee of the Irish-American Reform League to the Irish-American Voters of the United States.

Fellow Citizens:

A popular Convention of American citizens assembled in this city to-day, placed before the country a declaration of principles intended to correct the extraordinary condition of affairs now existing under the Administration of President Grant. Despite the uniting efforts of interested representatives of the British aristocracy and British precedence in America to defeat the Convention and force upon the people a candidate whose personal and political antecedents gave strong reason for the belief that our Government would, under his management, be transformed wholly, as it is now partially, into a British foreign agency; despite the strenuous attempts of American Anglomaniacs to divide the votes of American citizens into classes or nativities, and create jealous and dangerous rivalries between native and adopted citizens, by unprincipled efforts at flattering the one and by insult and denunciation of the other, the Convention, with a unanimity unprecedented in popular, spontaneous uprisings, crushed the aspirations of British sycophancy, declared the equality of all men before the law, and invited the native and naturalized citizens, whether of German, Irish, Italian, or Chinese extraction, by the nomination of the Hon. Horace Greeley for President, as the choice of the American people, North, South, East and West, and of every nativity, creed and State. Even as we address these words to you, the glad tidings have taken their lightning's wings, and have a sympathetic response in every American heart. We, the National Committee of the Irish American Reform League, have been in session here from the organization of the Convention to its close, vigilantly watching the movements of men and parties, and earnestly hoping for a failure of the machinations of our ancient foe, and for the full and free expression by the Convention of the popular will. That hope has been gratified, and we most earnestly congratulate the country on the cordial reciprocity of feeling exhibited between the delegates and those whom they represent. This body, therefore, in behalf of the Irish American Reform League, at once adopted a resolution indorsing the nomination of Horace Greeley, of New York, for President, and of B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President. It is unnecessary to inform any portion of the American people who Mr. Greeley is. All know his career, and we, of Irish birth and descent, have peculiar reasons for knowing it in gratitude. Our duty is plain—it is pleasant. The Committee will not presume, will not pretend to dictate or demand any particular line of action in behalf of any portion of the Irish people. We feel assured, however, that we do not misrepresent the Irish sentiment of the United States when we say that we have the utmost confidence in the strong love of the Irish people for Horace Greeley. To such as possess this great personal regard for our candidate for the Presidency, we take the liberty of suggesting the immediate organization of Greeley clubs or leagues in every town or hamlet, in every ward of every city of the country, and that efficient State Committees be formed for the more general direction of a co-operation in the good work. To work, then, and organize is our watchword. Greeley and victory.

Signed in behalf of the Committee,
JOHN J. ROGERS, Chairman, New York.
JOHN W. CAFFERTY, Secretary, Missouri.

Resolutions Adopted by the National Committee of the Irish Reform League.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—At a meeting of the National Committee of the Irish Reform League, held in the city of Cincinnati, on the 3d day of May, 1872, the following resolution was read and adopted:

WHEREAS, This Committee has heard with feelings of great joy the intelligence of the nomination, by the Liberal Republican National Convention, of Horace Greeley, of New York, for President of the United States, and of B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the National Committee of the Irish-American Reform League, in behalf of the organization which we represent throughout the United States, do hereby most cordially indorse and ratify said nominations, and pledge our entire support thereto.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
JAS. J. ROGERS, Chairman.
JNO. MCCAFFERTY, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Speculation in railroad and miscellaneous shares to-day was irregular, and the market in the main is weak and lower. Pacific Mail was the chief feature. Western Union was quite prominent, ranging from 77¼ to 77⅞; Ohio declined from 50¼ to 49, and Rock Island from 115, 116¼ to 115¼. C. C. & I. C. was weak, and fell off from 33¾ to 33⅛. The depression in this stock during the past few days has been due to reports that some of the pool have sold out. Union Pacific advanced to 40¾, then fell off to 40. Northwestern was weak, and declined from 80¼ to 79¼. Erie was heavy, and ranged from 68¼ to 67¼. The balance of the market all lower to extremely dull, although late in the day it developed a little more business. The market at the final close was dull.

GOLD.

A sudden and sharp advance in gold to-day formed one of the chief features of financial circles. The immediate cause was a decline in securities at London, in connection with a general outlook of speculation in England and on the Continent, which is far from being satisfactory. Private advices from England state that money is dearer in London, and that the Continent is drawing gold from the Bank of England, notwithstanding the late advance in the rate of discount. It is stated in banking circles that efforts are being made by the French Government to anticipate the balance of the indemnity to Germany. The French are growing more restless every day under German occupation, and it is reported that French statesmen see the necessity of getting rid of the German soldiers, in order to prevent some overt act on the part of the French populace, which might prove a calamity to France in her present helpless condition. This indemnity cannot be anticipated without drawing gold from London, and London will be sure to draw gold from New York. Accounts from Germany state that there has been great over-trading in shares of the new banks and other home corporations. Speculation there is dead for the moment, and Germany is not taking any American securities. There are other causes in this gold matter, such as our unsettled foreign relations, and the condition of our foreign trade. Gold market higher and more active, closing at 113@113.

MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy this afternoon, and ranged from 7 to 4 per cent on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was weak at one time to-day, but, at the close, was firm, at 109½ for 60 days' sterling.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½@103; Union Pacific firsts, 92½@92⅝.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour is in more active demand. The market is firmer for low and medium grades; other grades held higher, but do not sell very freely. No. 2 plenty and tame; superfine firmer at close of market, and strong at an advance. Wheat is in more active demand, and, under more favorable news from Europe, prices are 2@3c higher. The demand was chiefly for export. As the close the market was fairly active, shippers buying to fill up in absence of corn.

PORK

dull, but very firmly held and sparingly offered.

To the Associated Press.

THE JAPANESE INVITED TO A DINNER.

NEW YORK, May 3.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, a committee was appointed to invite the Japanese Embassy to visit New York and tender them a banquet.

THE BURROUGHS MURDER.

At Paterson, N. J., yesterday, the girl Libbie Garrabrandt testified in her own defence. Her evidence amounted to an admission that Burroughs was poisoned, but placed the responsibility on her lover, Van Winkle Bogart, who, she said, sent her for arsenic, furnishing money to pay for the same, and attended upon Burroughs when he was sick.

THE THOMAS MONUMENT.

A soldiers' meeting in aid of the monument to General G. H. Thomas and the Union dead of Cypress Hill Cemetery will be held in Cooper Institute to-night. The meeting will be called to order by General Burnside, and addresses will be delivered by General Hooker and others.

THE STOKES MURDER CASE.

Only one of the counsels first retained by Edward S. Stokes now remains connected with his defence, and that is John McKeon. It is said that it has been decided to present a plea of insanity in Stokes' behalf, and that the District Attorney will be informed of this theory of his defence.

[illegible] ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.

Nobody was killed, and only one man was slightly injured, by the fall of buildings in Decatur avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday.

IMMIGRATION.

During April, 15,000 German immigrants landed at Castle Garden. The majority of them were destined to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports for the week, 19,757 bales, against 31,816 bales same time last year; total for year, 2,588,844 bales, against 3,614,074 bales last year. Exports for the week, 29,340 bales, against 65,763 bales same time last year; total for the year, 1,791,941 bales, against 2,480,581 bales last year. Stock at all United States ports, 269,738 bales, against 437,628 bales last year. At Liverpool, 844,000 bales, against 564,000 last year. American afloat for Great Britain, 171,000 bales, against 290,000 bales last year.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamer Allemania, from Hamburg.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

have held their annual meeting, and re-elected Henry Bergh, President, and Henry Clews, Treasurer. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in cash of $22,000, together with $100,000 bequeathed by French Bonard, and $300,000 secured by other bequests.

Bishop Ames presided at the Methodist General Conference, in Brooklyn, to-day. The rules of the last session were adopted with a few slight amendments.

A motion was made that the Committee on Appeals consist exclusively of clergymen, and gave rise to a long discussion. It was finally tabled. Appointment of usual committees, including those on Episcopacy and the Book Concern were then made and the Conference adjourned.

The African Methodist General Conference, in session in this city, to-day, appointed a Committee to wait on the General Conference in Brooklyn and present the views of this body on the proposition for unification.

It is stated that the United States Treasury is paying back to Judges of State Courts the taxes levied on their salaries by the Internal Revenue laws, and the Chief Justice of Massachusetts, recently received from this source $13,000. Judge Swane, of the United States Supreme Court, who is about sailing for Europe, recently drew $1,900.

Indian Outrages.

OMAHA, May 3.—A party of Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, attacked a mail escort from the post at Laboniti Creek, twenty miles west of Fort Laramie, on Wednesday, killing the Sergeant in command. The party returned to Fort Laramie with the body. The party leave again to-day for Fort Fetterman, having been reinforced.

Three wood-choppers at Eagle Creek, 30 miles from Fort Reeder, were attacked yesterday morning by about two hundred Yankton Sioux. Frank Casaux, one of the party, was mortally wounded. One man has arrived at Fort Benton for aid.

—The Beaver, Hartford & Erie Ferry Extension Railroad Company, the Newburg & Fishkill Ferry, together with the Dennings Point property and dock property at Newburg, N. Y., sold at sheriff's sale, yesterday, for $136,000.

FOREIGN.

Progress of the Spanish Revolution.

Don Carlos Reported at the Head of a Large Force.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the British Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Times* this morning, in discussing the attitude of Canada with regard to the Treaty of Washington, censures the Home Government for its treatment of the Dominion, and hints that it might be beneficial to the world if England were to absolve Canada from her allegiance to the mother country.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Arrived, steamship St. David, from Portland.

QUEENSTOWN, May 3.—Arrived steamship Russia, from New York.

LONDON, May 3.—The debate in the House of Commons last night on the bill to repeal the Unlawful Assemblies Act was protracted to a late hour, and was a very exciting one. The motion was for a second reading of the bill. Several Irish members took occasion to make speeches in favor of home rule. What they wanted was to have the laws of Ireland assimilated with those of England. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for Ireland, opposed and denounced home rule as synonymous with Fenianism. He explained the present law, showing that it, in effect, prohibited the assembling of an Irish Parliament.

Dr. Isaac Butt, member from Limerick, declared himself a home-ruler, but indignantly denied that he was a Fenian, as intimated by the Marquis of Hartington, of whom he demanded a retraction. He protested against such expressions coming from a Minister who received his information of the country he sought to rule over through detectives and spies, the real ruling powers in Ireland. If it was true that home-rulers were Fenians, it spoke well of home-rule, which had been able to win back to peace men driven into rebellion by shameless legislation. Until Irishmen obtain the right to manage Irish affairs in an Irish Parliament, peace, content, and prosperity were impossible. He warned the Commons that if the act was repealed, Ireland would endanger the safety of the Empire. He wanted for Ireland a Local Government, like that of an American State, and for the Kingdom a National Legislature, similar to the American Congress.

Mr. Gladstone said the latter scheme was impracticable. Even American statesmen were divided in opinion as to its wisdom, as the recent civil war in the United States grew out of collisions the system involved. He vindicated home rule. If it converted Fenians, so much the better, but he could not but oppose the bill before the House. The motion for a second reading was then rejected by a vote of 27 to 145.

The strike of Liverpool cartmen is ended. The masters conceded the demands of their men.

George Hughes, brother of Thomas Hughes, died to-day.

Lord Lennox gave notice that he would make a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the practicability of reducing existing rates for telegrams to India, the United States, and Colonies, and of purchasing the existing cables.

Dr. Parish, of Philadelphia, was examined to-day, on the treatment of drunkards, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 3.—The thousand guineas race at Newmarket was won by French filly Reine.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the Czar has accepted Gortschakoff's resignation, and Vaasault will succeed to the office of Chancellor of Empire for Foreign Affairs.

SPAIN.

LONDON, May 3.—Advices received by mail from Spain state that the priests are endeavoring to make the insurrection a religious war. The Government has called upon the inhabitants of Barcelona to deliver up their arms.

PARIS, May 3.—A despatch from Bayonne confirms the report that the Carlist leader, Roda, with his command, has fled into France, closely pursued by the Spanish forces. The French troops on the Spanish frontier disarm and return all Carlists who escape into France.

MADRID, May 3.—Marshal Serrano was, yesterday, at Huerta de Letona and Yzurun in Sierra de Aratar, on the northern boundary of Navarre.

The Carlists, in Biscay, have burned the railway bridge at Areta, near Bilboa.

PARIS, May 3.—Advices have been received here from Spain which contradict most positively the despatches sent from Madrid in regard to the Carlist insurrection. *L'Union* announces, on what it terms official authority, that Don Carlos is in Spain at the head of his volunteers, and Don Alphonso, his brother, is with him. The proclamation signed by him, which was circulating in Madrid, was genuine. There is deep uneasiness in Madrid. The fidelity of the troops, even in the capital, is doubted, and precaution is taken to keep some regiments in their barracks. The Carlists, meanwhile, hold the field in respectable force, and are able to disconcert the Government troops.

Senor Castelar, the eminent Republican, writes to the *Le Rappel*, that the Republican deputies in the Cortes will resign in a few days.

A special despatch to the *Le Temps* reports that the railway between Cordova and Madrid has been cut at Despenaperros defile in Sierra Morena, by Republican insurgents, who are fortifying that important position, and it was rumored that two companies of infantry had joined them.

A conspiracy against the Government has been discovered at Linares, a town of Andalusia on the Madrid & Cordova Railroad.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 3.—Marshal Bazaine has written Thiers, demanding a trial by court-martial on the accusations of the Commission on Capitulations.

It is said that Gen. Wimpffen has also asked for a similar opportunity to vindicate himself.

The court-martial in the case of Marshal Bazaine will probably be composed of Marshal Vaillant, and Generals Trichonard, Rigault de Genouilly, Chanzy, and Aurelles de Palladines.

The American squadron is at Toulon.

ITALY.

NAPLES, May 3.—The eruption of Vesuvius has entirely ceased. The inhabitants of the villages which were threatened with destruction by lava have returned home. A hurricane of terrible violence has swept over the devastated country, greatly damaging the villages and remaining crops.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 3.—Seven new forts are to be built for the defence of Koenigsburg.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, May 3.—Intelligence has just reached here that the city of Madras and vicinity was visited by a terrific cyclone on Wednesday last, which caused serious loss of life. A number of vessels at anchor in the roadstead, unable to put to sea, owing to the sudden approach of the cyclone, were wrecked and most of their crews perished. The immense pier leading far out into water, was breached, and the city and suburbs greatly damaged.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Panama dates to April 12, received to-day, bring the following details of the disaster to the United States surveying expedition. The United States steamship Kansas, Captain Hatfield, with the Nicaragua Canal surveying expedition, arrived at Greytown on the 8d. On the 12th, Captain Crossman, in command of the expedition, in coming over a bar with his boat, got capsized by the breaking of the steering-oar. Two other boats sent to his assistance met the same fate. Minute guns were fired from the vessel, but no aid could be given from the shore, as the ship lay six miles away and out of sight. No one knew what they meant. The steam launch had already been sent up to meet the steamship Moselle with a cargo and a canoe with mats. The canoe arrived in time to save Paymaster Bemis and one of the crew, and to win the cutter with 16 men. Others swam ashore. Three came in on an empty cask. Captain Crossman, Sailing Master Faray, and four seamen were drowned. Of them, only the body of one of the seamen was found. The number of officers and men saved is twenty-seven.

Late Chili dates received say Don Joaquin Godoy, present Minister to the United States, has [illegible] but it is not yet known for certain who is to be his successor in the Chilian Legation at Washington, though it is reported it will be Don Adolfo Juarez, present Minister of Foreign Relations.

The following are the names of officers and men from the steamer Kansas, who were drowned: Commander A. T. Crossman, Master Alfred Foray; coxswain, William Walker; ordinary seamen, William Arkwright, E. Ringfield, and James Eley.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration at Delphos, O.—Fifty Houses Consumed—Loss Estimated at $150,000—Other Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DELPHOS, Ohio, May 3.—A fearful fire has been raging here since 2:30 this afternoon, about fifty houses being destroyed. The fire originated in the drug house of Schenck & Lang; cause unknown. The wind blew a fearful gale. The following well known business houses were destroyed: Bittner, boot and shoe maker; Deitzler, butcher; Schenck & Lang, druggists; G. J. Kreift, jeweler; Dr. J. P. Vitt, dentist; Hunt & Walsh, druggists and jewellers; Finkerhour, grocer; Metzger, grocer and saloon; Rich & Co., tinners; Misses Lange, milliners; August Kuester, insurance agent; Mrs. Fisher, milliner; J. S. Meyer, grocer and boot and shoe merchant; Christ Kleneisen, barber; A. Jennett, saloon; Sisters Buildings; Woerner & Bro., dry goods; Mrs. Minkhouse eating saloon; Fred. Rost, butcher; Captain T. F. Fisher, billiard room, and many dwelling-houses. The business houses of Jacob Able, L. Wrocklage & Co., Lytle & Scott, and Phelan & Chambers sustained losses by water and moving of goods. Losses on these buildings light. Fire engines were sent from Van Wert and Fort Wayne. Everything is excitement. The probable amount of loss is about $150,000; partly covered by insurance. Many people are homeless. The fire is now under control. No lives are reported lost, and but few accidents occurred.

WARREN, O., May 3.—The machine-shop and foundry of H. C. Reid & Co., and the brick dwelling of John Clement were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The machine-shop and foundry was insured for $20,000 in the Franklin, of Philadelphia; Hartford, Howe, Imperial, of London; and the Lycoming. The dwelling-house was insured for $2,800 in the People's, of Worcester, and the Orient, of Hartford. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock in the boiler room of the machine. Loss not estimated.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—A special dispatch to the daily *Sentinel* from St. Paul, Minn., this evening, [illegible]: "About noon to-day a fire broke out in the basement of the Chapin Hall House, Hudson, Wis. The fire spread rapidly, burning between [illegible] and fifteen buildings. An extra [illegible] from the [illegible] office, while the fire is still burning, gives the following losses and insurance, as near as could be obtained: Chapin Hall House and furniture [illegible]; R. C. Libby, $2,000 [illegible]; [illegible] Northrup, [illegible]; Taylor & Co., [illegible]; [illegible] & Davis, $12,000 [illegible], and a large number of smaller losses. Amid [illegible] from these, not less than $50,000 was lost by removal of goods. The total insurance will foot up about $36,000, with about $20,000 insurance. A portion of the books, Paul Fire Department went over by special train, but arrived there too late to render much assistance. An old man named Connolly, was burned to death in Chapin Hall House.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—There was but little business done in either House to-day. In the Senate, the amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, increasing the compensation to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from $500,000 to $1,000,000, was finally adopted by a vote of 29 to 19. In the House, the Tariff debate began at 11 o'clock, and lasted until after 3, when Garfield presented the third Conference report on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, which was finally adopted, after a short struggle, the opposition being on account of the Senate amendment authorizing the appointment of commissions to discover frauds upon the revenue. This had been modified by the Committee, but the Democrats were still opposed to it. The report had previously been adopted by the Senate without opposition. The bill is finally disposed of at last.

[To the Associated Press.]

ARMY TRANSFERS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Major Moore will relieve Captain Reynolds as Depot Quartermaster at Cheyenne, and Captain Reynolds is assigned as Post Quartermaster at Fort Hayes. Captain Robinson relieves Captain Rockwell of his duties at Fort Sill and Captain Rockwell relieves Captain Lee at Yuma Depot.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes." Also the "Bill to amend an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

TERRITORIAL ELECTION BILL.

Mr. MORTON moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill changing the time for holding elections in Washington and Idaho Territories was passed. Agreed to.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill, but the expiration of the morning hour brought up unfinished business, the Post Office Appropriation bill.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. COLE submitted a report from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was concurred in.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported in favor of removing the political disabilities of S. H. Rogers, Representative-elect from North Carolina.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill increasing by 50 per cent the present rate of pensions to those persons permanently disabled by the loss of both eyes or two limbs, and also those permanently and totally disabled from manual labor by loss of one hand or one foot.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The pending question on the Post Office Appropriation bill, was on the amendment increasing the Pacific Mail subsidy to $1,000,000.

The amendment was discussed at length, and amended so as to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract with the lowest bidder for carrying an additional monthly mail, for ten years, from the 1st of October, 1873, at a compensation not to exceed the rate per voyage now paid under existing contracts. It was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Immediately after reading the Journal the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the Chair, on the Tariff bill. The debate was opened by Mr. COX in a speech in favor of free trade.

Mr. RANDALL favored Mr. Dawes' bill with certain amendments.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINATION.

The debate was continued by several others. Mr. DAWES closing it in a speech. During his remarks news was received of Greeley's nomination, which, for a time, interrupted the proceedings. Members gathered around the Speaker's desk. The news seemed to afford much satisfaction and amusement.

Mr. HOAR remarked that he would congratulate the House on the triumph of Protection principles, and Mr. Randall said Greeley was an honest man any way.

Mr. DAWES continued, but the attention of the House was absorbed by the proceedings at Cincinnati.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dawes' speech, the Committee rose and Mr. GARFIELD presented the conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bills, the principal question in dispute between the two Houses being on the clause authorizing the employment of Treasury detectives. The Committee reported on this question a paragraph imposing restrictions on such employment, and requiring such agents to file with the Department a written statement setting forth the particulars of the several claims which they propose to recover.

The report was concurred in,—87 to 77,—and the House adjourned, to-morrow's session to be for general debate only.

MICHIGAN.

Progress of the Impeachment Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 3.—The testimony of E. Porter was continued. A sharp cross-examination showed that Porter and Edmunds had privately speculated largely in swamp land scrip, and that they had disagreed as to conduct of office business. It also showed a political bargain by which Edmunds was to continue Porter as Deputy in consideration of the latter helping him to a nomination to the office. Edmunds having broken that bargain, Porter ceased to divide the scrip profits with him. Allison and Bush, of Saginaw City, being examined, showed that Edmunds had wrongfully withheld lands from the former, who wished to purchase, and had exercised a discretion in the matter not belonging to him.

FLORIDA.

The Gubernatorial Impeachment Case—Legislative Memorial Favoring a Trans-Continental Line of Water Communication.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 3.—In the Assembly yesterday, Mr. Ormond offered the following:

Resolved, That the Assembly proceed with the presentation of the trial of Harrison Reed.

The Senate adopted a memorial in regard to a trans-continental interior line of water communication through the Gulf States, between the Great West and Atlantic Ocean.

The High Court of Impeachment was organized, and the Board of Managers on the part of the Assembly appeared. Judge Emmons, counsel for Governor Reed, moved that respondent be discharged, claiming that the action of the Senate in adjourning last session, after refusing to continue the case, was in law an acquittal.

Counsel for the Board asked for time to reply.

KANSAS.

Settlement of a Railroad Quarrel—Unbroken Railroad Communication Between Colorado and Chicago.

LEAVENWORTH, May 3.—The quarrel between the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad has been settled, and trains of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad are permitted to pass over the Missouri Pacific track to the Kansas Pacific depot, thus forming an unbroken line from Chicago to Colorado through Leavenworth.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, May 3.—The Governor has sent to the Senate the nomination of Judge Leonard, his former law partner, for the seat on the Supreme Court bench, vacated by the resignation of Cardozo.

The Palmer charter for New York City has passed the Senate unanimously. It provides for election for Mayor on the 31st of May.

Another Victim of the Lowery Gang.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3.—Captain W. C. Wishart, a prominent citizen of Robeson County, [illegible]. This is one of the most brutal and cowardly murders ever committed by the band. Wishart having been decoyed to one of their haunts, on pretence that they wished to make terms of surrender, and that he would not be harmed.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, has signed the Jury bill, which allows newspaper-reading people to sit on a jury.

—The new Hampshire State Agricultural College has received a donation of $45,000 from John Conant, of Jaffrey, $23,000 of it to found scholarships, one for each town in Cheshire County, and two for Jaffrey.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, May 3.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,500, and eighty loads more to arrive Saturday. Market opened quiet and steady; quality not so good as last week; prices unchanged; closing rather weak on account of the large run for to-morrow. No New York dealers on hand to-day. Henry Rosenthal sold 34 Illinois, averaging 1,250, at 6¾c; 114, av 1,250, at 6[illegible]c; 50, av 1,300, at 6[illegible]c; 75 Texans, av 1,100, at 6[illegible]c. Coon & Geary, 17 Illinois, av 1,340, at $7.15. Samuel Hanstey, 17 Texas, av 1,300, at 6c; 17, av 1,125, at 6c; 18 Minnesota, av 1,100, at [illegible]; Seely, 18 Indiana, av 1,150, at [illegible]; P. Eastman, 18 Illinois, av 1,150, at 6[illegible]c; [illegible] av 1,250, at 7c; 34, av 1,275, at 7[illegible]c. W. Thompson, 10 Cherokees, av 1,250, at 6c. Henry Roe, 18 Illinois, av 1,400, at $7.25; 50, av 1,300, at 7c; 20, av 1,150, at 6c. Reidel & Co., 17 Illinois, av 1,290, at 7c; 16 oxen, av 1,450, at [illegible].

Calves—Lower; not much doing; sales at 4@5c.

Milch Cows—$25.00 to $75.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,500. Market dull and a lower than last week. Michigan wool, av 125, at 11@c; Illinois, av 90, at 9c; Ohio sheep, av [illegible]; av 112, at 9[illegible]c; extra, av 118, at [illegible].

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000; no sales.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—PASSED UP—Prop. Annie Young; schrs. Jane McLeod, Kate Gillett, Paola, Truman.

PASSED DOWN—Bark Ostrander; schrs. John Wesley, Reliance.

WIND—Southwest; fresh.

DETROIT, May 3—Evening—PASSED UP—Prop. Akron, Barks Maria Martin, [illegible]; schrs. Fame, E. Harmon, Golden Rule, Malasia, Thomas Parsons.

PASSED DOWN—Prop. East.

WIND—Southwest.

Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad.

LANSING, Allamakee Co., Iowa, May 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A railroad celebration will be held in our city May 8, 1872, the occasion being the completion of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad to this point, 81 miles from Dubuque. President J. K. Graves, of Dubuque, informs us he will run an excursion-train capable of carrying 500 excursionists. This affair is intended to be a reunion of the business and professional men of Dubuque, Guttenburgh, Clayton, and McGregor. H.

THE CORONER'S WORK.

Three Inquests Held Yesterday—Fatal Accident on the Illinois Central Railroad Track.

On Thursday evening the attention of the police officers on duty at the Washington street tunnel was called to disorderly proceedings in a room in the building No. 31 South Canal street, occupied by disreputable characters. Two women and a man, all three in a fitting state of intoxication, were found quarrelling there, and were taken to the Union Street Station. The females were locked up in one cell. Nothing further was thought of them until about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, when the station-keeper was startled by hearing screams from a prisoner. He hurried in, and found that one of the women who had been arrested at No. 31 Canal street, named Elizabeth Rogers, had died. Yesterday afternoon the Coroner held an inquest on the body. Dr. John McCarthy made a *post mortem* examination, and discovered that the woman's death had been caused by congestion of the stomach, which was the result of excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. 45 Lime street on the body of Catharine Hayes, an old lady, who died suddenly on the previous evening. She had been suffering from asthma for some time, and experienced an attack of the disease which carried her off before medical aid could arrive. Deceased arrived in the city from Two Rivers, Wis., only a few days since.

The body which was found floating in the river near Indiana street bridge, on Thursday morning has been identified to be that of Michael Thompson, a Norwegian carpenter, who resided at No. 131 North Desplaines street. He left home at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, and was not afterwards seen by his wife until she visited the dead-house yesterday. It is stated that the man had been drinking to excess for a long time, and had frequently threatened to take his life. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

To-day Coroner Stephens will hold an inquest on the remains of a man who was instantly killed on the Illinois Central Railroad track, at the foot of Adams street yesterday forenoon. It appears that he attempted to jump upon a moving train, and, missing his footing, got crushed to death between two cars. Nothing was found upon his person which would indicate his name. He looks like a Hebrew. He wore a black cloth dress-coat, blue cassimere vest, brown and black striped pantaloons, cotton linen shirt, and gaiters. His hair, beard and mustache are black, and his eyes brown. The sum of $227 was found upon him. Deceased had evidently been a pedler, as he carried a bag filled with clockmaker's tools, goggles, etc. The body is at the dead house.

ROBBED ON THE ROAD.

A Blue Island Farmer Allows Strangers to Ride with Him, and Receives a Stunning Reward.

A daring daylight robbery was committed yesterday afternoon near the Brighton House, on the road leading to Blue Island. John Bennett, a farmer residing at the latter place, while driving home from the city in his wagon, was overtaken by two young men, who requested him to let them ride a short distance in his vehicle. He consented, and the pair jumped in. One took a seat on the driver's box with the farmer, and the other stood behind him in the wagon. They had proceeded but a little way before the man who was standing behind struck Bennett on the head with a heavy blunt weapon, knocking him off the wagon insensible. The two then searched his pockets, and stole his wallet, containing a large sum of money. When the farmer returned to consciousness he found himself lying on the prairie, and his team nowhere in sight. After half an hour's search, he found it in a grove about a mile from the place where he had been robbed. He at once retraced his steps to the city, and reported his mishaps at the Archer avenue sub-station. Sergeant Lull had the wound in his head properly attended to, and then sent him home. Bennett described the robbers, and it is expected that they will be arrested before long.

Tobacco.

Tobacco antidotes were the rage a year or two ago. Newspapers were filled with advertisements of their wonderful virtues. Like other nostrums, they had their day, and now we hear no more of them. There is an antidote, but no physician would recommend it. It is too severe. Witness: Ex-Governor H. H. Wells, of Virginia, used to be an inveterate smoker. He would average twenty cigars a day. He never went without them, never stinted himself, and, being a man of powerful constitution, never experienced any ill effects from them. As counsel for Chahoon, he was present in the Capitol at the time of the dreadful accident (if such it may be called), went down with the rest, and sustained frightful injuries. His breast-bone and two or three ribs were broken, to say nothing of contusions and other injuries. For a long time his life was despaired of, but his iron constitution brought him safely through. After his recovery he was surprised to find that his fondness for tobacco had disappeared entirely. Nay, from that day to this he has not only not had any desire for his once loved cigar, but the very smell of it is unbearable. The violent shock to his nervous system appears to have wrought an entire change in his constitution—so great a change, indeed, that it is probable that he will never again be able to tolerate tobacco in any form.

MARRIED.

KYLE—RICHARDS—On Wednesday evening, at the residence of C. B. Sammons, of Blue Island, by the Rev. Augustus Tibbets, Will S. Kyle and Miss Glennie E. Richards, both of Blue Island.

DIED.

HAVEN—In this city on Friday afternoon, May 3, at [illegible] o'clock, William Patterson Haven, aged 1 years and 8 months, youngest son of E. P. and Mary R. Haven.

Funeral Sunday morning, from All Saints' Church, corner Carpenter and Fourth-sts. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROWE—After a short illness, at Oak Park, Samuel Rowe, aged 59 years.

Funeral from the house Saturday at 12:30. Friends are invited to take the train to Oak Park at 12 from Wells-st. depot, returning at 2:30.

NEAR—In this city, May 3, after a severe illness of three weeks, of cerebro spinal meningitis, Mary Edith, infant daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth Near, aged 9 months.

Funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, 377 West Madison-st., on Sunday, May 5, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

Brooklyn, N.Y., and Jersey City papers please copy.

Now chilled are the lips that pressed our own,
Chill is the fair young brow,
The voice that whispered in loving tone
Sings with the angels now.

HEAVEY—May 3, 1872, Thomas Heavey, son of Patrick and Ann Heavey, aged 10 months and 11 days.

Funeral from 530 State-st., Sunday, at 11 o'clock, by carriages, to the Northwestern Depot, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold.

Miles. Nilsson and Patti, the eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of Burnett's Standard Preparations for the toilet, as do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

The great object of physicians ought ever to be, the application of the remedy to the seat of the disease. Durno's Catarrh Snuff is a practical illustration of the utility of this principle. Sent by mail for 30 cts per box, or four boxes for $1.

Pianos and Organs—A full stock of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos, Smith's American organ, and Great Union Co.'s pianos for sale or to rent on the most favorable terms. Also a good class of second-hand pianos from $300 to $300, at the warerooms. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan avenue.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

[illegible]

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch sts., Phila.
And by druggists and dealers generally.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, May [illegible]

THE RESPONSE.

The nomination of Mr. Greeley [illegible] have taken the whole country [illegible] and in the first moment of dis[illegible] there were many who thought th[illegible] ination was fatal. But rallie[illegible] strength, and the nomination [illegible] vor, and will continue to do so[illegible] cover from their first regret. W[illegible] views of a large number of [illegible] newspaper press of the country [illegible] into three classes. The indepen[illegible] lican and independent Democ[illegible] the Administration press; and [illegible] cratic press. Of the first, wh[illegible] nearly all the principal papers [illegible] cities having immense circ[illegible] of both parties have declared [illegible] The Administration press, of co[illegible] Greeley, just as they would [illegible] Apostle Paul if nominated in [illegible] the man who is in office, and w[illegible] appointments. The Democra[illegible] greatly divided. That porti[illegible] South is strongly in favor of Gr[illegible] Tennessee, Virginia, and Nor[illegible] papers all speak out in his favo[illegible] is no question that Greeley can [illegible] States over all opposition, no[illegible] what form it may be made.

At the North, the Democratic [illegible] the *Boston Post* hesitate. Some [illegible] pers fairly offset the Administra[illegible] and, while the latter are yet a[illegible] vigorous prosecution of the war, [illegible] are opposing the war upon prin[illegible] refuse to consider the war ov[illegible] class denounces the Secession[illegible] whom are in their graves, and th[illegible] dulges in twenty-year old abuse [illegible] litionists. Democrats of this cla[illegible] accept Greeley, and are talking [illegible] tional Democratic Convention.

In the meantime, George H. Pe[illegible] Ohio, is out for Horace Greeley, [illegible] cinnati *Enquirer* is out for Greele[illegible] A. Hendricks, of Indiana, will ru[illegible] ernor of that State, and stump th[illegible] Greeley. Both Democratic pap[illegible] Louis support Greeley.

The New York *Evening Post* alo[illegible] independent Republican press opp[illegible] ley, principally upon the tariff, [illegible] satisfied with the substance but [illegible] shadow also.

In Chicago, yesterday, the offi[illegible] party were in high glee over wha[illegible] posed was the refusal of the De[illegible] support Greeley, and they were [illegible] their advice that a Democratic tic[illegible] be run. But the Democrats of th[illegible] erally avowed their purpose t[illegible] Greeley if Grant was nominated [illegible] delphia, and, on that point, a u[illegible] there will be hardly a man of t[illegible] who will think of doing anything [illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist General Confere[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 4.—In the Method[illegible] Conference to-day, Bishop Simpson [illegible] resolution was offered calli[illegible] special Committee of one mi[illegible] one layman from each boo[illegible] to take special cognizance of alleged [illegible] mismanagement in the New York B[illegible] After warm debate the resolution w[illegible]

A motion to reconsider the tabli[illegible] then offered by Dr. Lanahan, who m[illegible] in which he said it any one was [illegible] (rest of article [illegible])

MICHIGAN.

Death of a State Senator[illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago T[illegible]

LANSING, Mich., May 4.—Senator Isa[illegible] vath, of the Twenty-first District, d[illegible] home in Lansing this morning, at 4 o'[illegible] death was announced in the Senate [illegible] Ball, who submitted fitting re[illegible] Senate resolved to attend his funeral [illegible] and remarks were made by Senators [illegible] and Shelley, when the Senate adjourne[illegible] Monday at 2 p. m.

FLORIDA.

End of the Gubernatorial I[illegible]

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 4.—The Hi[illegible] Impeachment sat this morning to he[illegible] ments for and against Governor Reed [illegible] of high crimes and misdemeanors w[illegible] and, after hearing arguments grante[illegible] tion made by Emmons yesterday, and [illegible] Reed was this evening acquitted and [illegible] by the Senate of impeachment charge[illegible] of 7 to 10. Governor Reed resumed th[illegible] of his office this evening, which event [illegible] estiastation.

LATER—Governor Reed has taken p[illegible] the Executive office, and acting-gov[illegible] is to-night presiding over the Senate. [illegible] quiet.

CINCINNATI.

Convention People Gone Home[illegible] Public Buildings.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—A Greeley ma[illegible] was held in Covington to-night.

The city has been almost entirely [illegible] the Convention people. A few of the[illegible] men remained for rest, and left to nig[illegible]

The Commissioners to select a site f[illegible] Office, have orders from Washington [illegible] lect a site for public buildings, until [illegible] of Mr. Mullet, the Government arch[illegible] week.

President Grant's Next Fourth[illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago T[illegible]

MADISON, Wis., May 4.—Colonel Th[illegible] nolds, of the local Committee of Ar[illegible] having in charge the preparations [illegible] of the Army of the Tennessee, [illegible] July 4, has a letter from Hon. G. W[illegible] stating that President Grant intends [illegible] ent on the occasion.

Convicted of Murder[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 4.—The trial of Li[illegible] bran, for the murder of Ransom F[illegible] terminated at Paterson, N. J., to-da[illegible] dict of murder in the first degree. Th[illegible] charge of the Judge was very damag[illegible] case of the prisoner, leaving the jur[illegible] choice. The prisoner maintained [illegible] throughout the trying ordeal, but ev[illegible] re entering the prison. She will be [illegible] May 18.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 4.—The trial [illegible] Duncan for the murder of Edwar[illegible] near Hopkinton, Delaware County, I[illegible] cember 1870, terminated yesterday [illegible] returning a verdict of murder in the [illegible] the penalty for which, under the ne[illegible] prisonment for life, the death pe[illegible] abolished.

Vessels Passed Detroit[illegible]

DETROIT, May 4—DOWN—Barks Gr[illegible] tus, Mary Merritt, Parana, Sunset, C[illegible] ville, Tanner, Brig Monitor, Schrs. [illegible] T. J. Avery, Phalarope, W. O. Gra[illegible] Nilson, B. F. Wade, Newsboy, Gerr[illegible] Riverside, Oakleaf, F. M. Knapp.

UP—None.

WIND—North.

BUSINESS NOTICE[illegible]

Rough skin made smooth by [illegible]

To dress artificial hair, [illegible]

Bedbugs, Cockroaches, and [illegible]

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, [illegible]

Chicago, May 5.—The [illegible]